The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,835—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

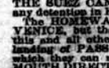
The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	1883. TUESDAY
— VENETIA	2725 400	A. B. Daniell	..21st Aug.
L. PEKIN	3900 800	A. Symons	..28th ,,
— SURAT	3142 330	C. R. Edwards	..4th Sept.
L. HYDASPES	2854 500	Geo. Scrivener	..11th ,,
— OATHAY	2863 5 0	W. M. Robbie	..18th ,,
			FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA	3661 600	F. Alderton	..28th Sept.
— BOKHARA	2835 500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3032 500	S. F. Cole	..12th ,,
— LOMBARDY	2725 500	W. E. Breeze	..19th ,,
L. ROSETTA	3502 600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and THIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY. CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
DECCAN	3129 500	A. W. Adamson	..24th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4194 750	A. H. Johnson	..7th Sept.
ROHILLA	3300 600	W. Barratt	..21st ,,
VERONA	3116 600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

EGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports in Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including	I Class ..R 500	Including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do..... 350	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA on Saturday..... 1st Sept. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday.. 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R 95 Brighton Route R 100
,, ,, II do. do. ,, 70 do. ,, 80
,, ,, III do. do. ,, 45 do. ,, 50
For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BUZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer L. CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th August She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
ORION	F. Mahovcich..	3,000 600	28th Aug.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger.....	2,394 450	28th Sept.
PANDORA	G. Sturli.....	3,000 600	28th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate price) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. HP.	To sail.
PANDORA.....	G. Sturli.....	3,500 550	27th Aug.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 30, 1883.

THOMAS COOK AND SON, BOMBAY,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O, and all other Steamers without charge for Commission, and issue tickets from all principal Railway Stations in India to Europe and all Parts of the World.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 8 annas), may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby-row, Bombay.

S.S. VICTORIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE CONSIGNEES of the KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK are informed that, unless their boats are sent alongside the steamer AT ONCE and continue alongside until final discharge, the cargo will be LANDED on THEIR ACCOUNT and RISK.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Shiell, and Owners,
s.s. "Knight of St. Patrick."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO of Timber per s.s. "KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK," Capt. Shiell, from Moulmein, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and are requested to PAY us FREIGHT and send off their Boats alongside at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective lots as they come to hand. Any claim will not be admitted unless passed by Captain.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents for Owners and Captain.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY with several years' experience in the Management and Education of Children, will be glad to receive a limited number of BOYS to share the HOME COMFORTS of her own Sons.

The Lads will receive every care and attention, their home studies will be superintended, and they will attend the Public School in which the Lady is daily engaged in teaching. References kindly permitted to Rev. T. H. GREIG, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Marine-lines, Bombay, and Rev. H. SQUIRES, Church Mission House, Girgaum, Bombay. Further references if required. For particulars, please address L., care of Rev. T. H. GREIG.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Pellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,486 tons, on MONDAY, 20th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th August, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No Watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATENT MALT COFFEE,

PREPARED from the FINEST COFFEE and MALT, is made and used as ordinary Coffee.

Malt Coffee contains Diastase in an active form, assists the digestion of farinaceous substances, is beneficial in atonic digestion, and can be readily taken when ordinary Coffee disagrees.

1 lb. tins Cash Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S.
SOLUBLE ENGLISH MEATS,

PREPARED from the finest "ENGLISH BEEF," "ENGLISH MUTTON," and "ENGLISH POULTRY," and containing the WHOLE of the NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLES of Meat (both flesh and juice) inclusive of the flesh-forming matters, FIBRINE, ALBUMEN, and GELATINE, in a soluble partially digested from.

These soluble meat preparations are very superior to the "Liebig" Extracts of Meat, inasmuch as they afford the administration of ACTUAL nourishment in cases of sickness, and offer to the invalid a means of strength not afforded by any other article of diet.

	Cash Prices. Rs.
TREACHER'S SOLUBLE BEEF	1 8
TREACHER'S SOLUBLE MUTTON	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S SOLUBLE CHICKEN	,, 2 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULAL & POONA.

GLOVES,
BEST PARIS KID,
CASH PRICE, PER PAIR.

Gent's White Kid	Rs.	2 8
Gent's Best White Kid, Buckskin Quality, 1 button	,,	3 0
Gent's Gold Tan for Driving or Riding, 2 buttons	,,	4 0
Ladies' White Kid, 2 buttons	,,	2 8
Ladies' White Kid, 4 buttons	,,	3 8
Ladies' White Kid, 8 buttons	,,	5 0
Ladies' Black Kid, 2 buttons	,,	3 0
Ladies' Black Kid, 4 buttons	,,	4 0
Ladies' Black Kid, 8 buttons	,,	6 8
Ladies' Doeskin Gauntlets, for Driving or Riding	,,	3 0
Ladies' Tan Chevrette, stitched Brown and Black	,,	4 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PULVERMACHER'S IMPROVED MEDICO-GALVANIC APPARATUS
FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AND FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS.

THESE appliances have received the sanction of the most eminent authorities, and being self-applicable, are as convenient in use as they are pleasant in application.

N. BANDS OF LONG AND NARROW CONSTRUCTION.
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16-8 according to power.

B. BANDS, SHORT AND BROAD,
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4,
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, WEARABLE AS BELTS
Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30,
According to measurement.

COMBINED BANDS FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, CENTRAL PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c.
Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATIVE CHAIN BATTERIES.
Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES FOR TREATMENT BY ELECTRIC BATHS.
Rs. 72.

SPECIAL AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAGIC LANTERNS
AND
DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	20 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	27 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	32 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	63 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	58 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers in box with rack dissolver	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	189 0
APHENGESCOPES for exhibiting opaque objects cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern	27 0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—	
13 inch "Comic" per dozen	16 0
13 inch "Natural History" ,,	22 8
13 inch "Nursery Tales" ,,	16 0
14 inch "Comic" ,,	22 8
14 inch "Natural History" ,,	27 0
14 inch "Nursery Tales" ,,	27 0
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS ,,	12 8
LEVER ACTION SLIDES ... each	2 4
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES ,,	4 0
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects ,,	7 8
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter ,,	7 8
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured ,,	2 4
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS ,,	3 8
DIORAMIC VIEWS, MOTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, invite the attention of Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries, as well as those in Private Practice, to their extensive stock of Electro-medical Apparatus representing all the most recent improvements.

TREACHER & Co. have made this branch of Medical Science a careful study, and venture to assert that an examination of their Stock of Appliances will demonstrate its thoroughly representative character for the application of the three great varieties of Electricity used as Remedial Agents, viz. the VOLTAIC or CONSTANT CURRENT, the FARADAIC or INDUCED, and the MAGNETO-ELECTRIC.

	Cash Price.
No. 1. THE HOSPITAL COMPLETE BATTERY.—This perfect appliance contains 60 Leclanché Cells with arrangements for the isolation of any number of them, and gives both the Induced or Interrupted and Constant Currents. Dial-plates with indicators on the front of the instrument afford means for reversing these currents, and for giving instantaneous shocks with greater or less rapidity, while by other small indicators the current is changed from Constant to Induced, and from Primary to Secondary, respectively. The Battery is supplied with a complete set of Rheophores for Bladder, Ear, Eye, Foot, Rectum, Spine, Teeth, Throat, Uterus, &c. The advantages from possessing an appliance of this description must be patent. Once charged, it requires no further attention, but the addition of a little water when required. The Electric Fluid is always *at hand*, and, "as it were by turning a tap," immediately flows in whatever direction, manner or strength it may be required	Rs. 500 0
No. 2. A 32-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT LECLANCHÉ BATTERY, with Dial-plate and Indicator regulating number of Cells to be used, Current Reverser, and arrangement for instantaneous shocks, with Electrodes	225 0
No. 3. SPAMER'S 40-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with Galvanometer, arrangements for Reversing, Stopping, and Altering the Current, with Rheophores	225 0
No. 4. SPAMER'S 30-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY—As above	192 8
No. 5. SPAMER'S 20-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY—As above	164 8
No. 6. GAIFFE'S 20-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with Handles and Electrodes	80 0
No. 7. GAIFFE'S 5-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with Galvanometer	22 8
No. 8. SPAMER'S DOUBLE-CELL INDUCED CURRENT, with arrangement for use of Primary and Secondary Coils, Current Reverser, &c., with a set of Rheophores	72 0
No. 9. SPAMER'S SINGLE-CELL BATTERY—As above	45 0
No. 10. GRENET'S INDUCED CURRENT BATTERY, with Regulator and Current Reverser	45 0
No. 11. GAIFFE'S PORTABLE MEDICAL COIL, for Induced Current, complete, with Rheophores	18 0
Do. do. Superior	25 0
Do. do. Electro-plated	30 0
No. 12. POCKET ELECTRIC MAGNETIC MACHINE—Well-finished portable Instrument	18 0
No. 13. MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE, of improved construction	18 0
No. 14. MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE, with Multiplying Wheel, in Mahogany case	22 8
No. 15. "THE PREMIER"—A magnificent Instrument on Marble Stand, with Regulator, Rheophores, &c.	225 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.. BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TEAS, FINEST INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE FAMOUS GARDENS OF

MESSRS. STIRLING AND CULBARD,

Which are situated in one of the most fertile tracts in the Kangra Valley.

THESE justly popular TEAS are rich in aroma, and a single trial will induce even the most fastidious to use no other description of tea.

The great and increasing demand for their Teas has enabled MESSRS. STIRLING and CULBARD to offer them to wholesale as well as retail buyers at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

Regimental Messes, Hotels, Clubs, Co-operative Stores, and other large establishments will find it greatly to their advantage to use no other Teas but those of Messrs. Stirling and Culbard's.

	Rs. a.
Bohea	per lb. 0 10
Household mixture	,, 0 13
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1 0
Orange Pekoe	,, 1 8
Essai's Mixture (of pure China and Indian Teas)	,, 1 4

(Purchasers of 10 lbs. and upwards will be allowed a liberal discount.)

W. J. ESSAI,

FORBES-STREET, FORT; ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD; AND CUMBALLA HILL,

BOMBAY.

LAWN TENNIS.

JUST UNPACKED,
ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

As used in best English Tournaments.

AYRES' BATS

As used in best American Tournaments.

Weights, 11 ozs. to 14½ ozs.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA, AND 17, CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS. BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road; BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO. INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers' MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

NOTICES.

G. I. P. R. LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PAREL AMUSEMENT COMMITTEE.

The Committee beg to announce a
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,
IN THE OLD DRAWING OFFICE, BYCULLA,
ON SATURDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

Admission ONE RUPEE. A few Seats will be reserved at Two Rupees. Tickets obtainable only from the Honorary Secretary (G. I. P. R. Locomotive Offices), Parel. After two o'clock on Saturday, apply G. I. P. R. Library, Byculla. Reserved Seat Tickets will not be sold at the door. To begin 9 o'clock p.m. (local time). Children under 12 years of age, half price.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited to the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

A number of Shares are offered for subscription.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTING ELECTRIC LIGHT TEST-HOUSE at BUTCHERS' ISLAND, BOMBAY.

2. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of Tenders and all necessary information obtained, on application at the Bombay Defences Office, at Mazagon, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on 31st instant, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 150, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 10th Aug. 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 60 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, upto 1 p.m. (gunfire) on THURSDAY, 6th September, after which hour no tender will be received.

A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each tender.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th August, 1883.

NOTICE.—BUNNOOBAEE, wife of MEYA SHAIK JANOO bin SHAIK BOODUN, having agreed to SELL the undermentioned PROPERTY, all persons having any estate, interest or claim whatsoever in or to the same, or any part of it, are requested to inform the undersigned thereof in writing within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise all such estates, interests and claims, if any, will be deemed to have been abandoned and the purchase will be completed accordingly.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1883.

MORESHVAR LAKSHMANJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney,
35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land measuring 83 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, with the dwelling-house, No. 37, standing thereon, situate on the east side of and fronting Old Cazee-street, outside the Fort in Bombay, in the Mandvee Registration sub-district, and bounded on the north by the property of Dadoomeya Jitayker, on the east by the property of Kokanee Mahomed Sallay, on the south by the property of Mahomed Hoosein Chittywalla, and on the west by the said Old Cazee-street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September next—

Tenders for the purchase of any quantity of the following material, viz.:—

About 92 tons of superior Iron Wagon Axles.
About 1,030 tons of best Bessemer Steel Axles.
About 880 tons of pieces of superior quality Iron Tyres.
And about 21 tons new Wagon Iron Tyres, 3' 1" outside diameter.

The material is lying at Warl-bunder and Loco. Depot, Parel, where it can be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each and the rate per ton weighed over at Warl-bunder.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The offers must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot before delivery, from time to time; but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st July, 1883.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1 8 0
Imperial Mixture	,, 1 4 0
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1 0 0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, KHANDALA.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES, HAMALS, etc., for the season 1883-1884 For particulars, apply to

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers, Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1883.

"CREAM"

CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,

AFTER SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE for 10 years in Upper India and the Punjab, has now established himself at No. 564, Crawford Market (Cloth Bazaar), where he can be consulted daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

January, 1883.

£500 PAYABLE at age 50 or at death if previous may be secured by a monthly payment of Rs. 16-12-8 if commenced at age 20. If commenced at age 30 the monthly payment will be Rs. 23-12-8, after which age the subscription increases. Further information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTE.—The above rates are reduced during residence in Europe; and should the claim mature in England, the amount of the policy is payable in sterling money at the rate of 2s. per rupee.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT of TEMPLE BAR having CHANGED HANDS, the Present Manager begs to announce to the Public that, with his past experience in Bombay, he is enabled to make the following great reductions without detriment to quality of articles supplied:—

BREAKFASTS,	TIFFINS,	DINNERS,
Rs. 0-12-0.	Rs. 1-4-0.	Rs. 1-8-0.

BOARDERS BY THE MONTH Rs. 40 ONLY.

The Manager hopes that his endeavours to meet a long and much felt want will be responded to by his numerous patrons and friends, more especially since he has sent for the Temple Bar a string band consisting of nine Lady, and six Gentlemen, Musicians, all of acknowledged skill.

The entire arrangements have also been remodelled and the Manager has the pleasure to state that nothing but the best of everything will in future be the order of the day.

EDMUND FUCHS, Manager.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

LAWN-TENNIS AND BADMINTON.

Lawn-tennis Bats, best English make, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.
Badminton Bats, best quality, Rs. 2-8 each.
A complete set of Badminton, consisting of 4 best Bats, 12 Shuttlecocks, String Cord, Net with Poles, Pegs, &c., with Book of Instructions, in dealwood case. Price Rs. 30.
Lawn-tennis Balls, flannel covered, silk sewn, regulation size. Price Rs. 8 per dozen.
The Championship Regulation Lawn-tennis Balls, covered in best cloth, cemented and sewn. Price Rs. 10-8 per dozen.
Nets, strong cord. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 each.
Shoes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per pair.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

PHOTO. FRAMES.—A large and varied selection of the above in plush, leather, glass, olivewood, &c.
PHOTOS OF THE CELEBRATED ACTRESSES, mounted on glass in plush frames, cabinet size. Price Rs. 5 each.

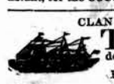
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

JAPANNED HELMET CASES, made of best tinned Steel.
STEEL CABIN TRUNKS, made shallow suitable for keeping under railway carriages, dog-carts, grained oak with good brass liver locks. Sizes: 24 by 13½ by 9—Rs. 10. 27 by 15 by 9½—Rs. 12. 30 by 17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th, and MONDAY, the 20th instant, for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. CLAN MACLEAN, 2,400 tons, will SAIL hence for London on or about the 25th inst.
Passage money.....Rs. 450
For further particulars, apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1883.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN MACLEAN, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th August, 1883.

THE THING DESIRED FOUND AT LAST!!
WELL'S "ROUGH ON RATS."
Rats are smart, but Rough on Rats Beats them.
ure Death to Rats, Mice, Flies, Ants, Bugs, and all Insects by the use of
WELL'S ROUGH ON RATS.
Very effective, no failure, and very cheap!
Sold in Boxes, As. 6 and 10 only.
Sole Agents in India,
B. S. MADON & Co.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS, &c.
Up-country orders carefully and Promptly executed.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above has been just received by the undersigned.
Almanacs for 1883 sent free by post on application.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'S MEDICINES.

UTTÆ VITÆ	Sizes	11s. and 33s.
RENAL PILLS	,,	1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
VEGT. LIFE PILLS	,,	Do. Do. Do.
LINCTUS SANCTUM, 2s. 9d.		

MEDICAL ADVISERS,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvee, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1883, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 21st, to Thursday, 30th August, 1883, both days inclusive.
By order,
GOPALDAS LILLADHUR,
Secretary.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POOJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate-street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1883, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed.
Should the said resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting to be subsequently convened.
RESOLUTION.
That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein of the words "or reduced" immediately after the word "increased" in article 4, and also by the insertion in the said articles immediately after article 7 of the following article, namely:—
"That the Company may from time to time, by special resolution, reduce the Capital."
By order of the Directors,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!! Just received, a SELECT FEW, covered with PLUSH and LEOPARD SKIN, would make an excellent Present.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are far superior to all extant, and are yet so moderately priced as to be within the reach of persons of moderate means, by unexceptionably easy terms of payment, particulars of which can be learnt at their Head Office in India, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a BARMAID. No objection to one having not served in a like capacity. Apply W., care of this Office.

NOVELTY in PHOTO. ALBUMS and AMERICAN DRESSING-CASES. An inspection is requested.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, for the LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS, a BARMAID. Apply on the premises.

WANTED, a smart EUROPEAN or EURASIAN YOUTH for a shop. Apply to "A.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a PARTNER with Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 capital, 20 per cent profits guaranteed. Apply H., care of this paper.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.—There will be SEVEN FEET of water and upwards in the Bath TO-DAY, and throughout next week.

BASS'S BEER in pints, Rs. 3 per dozen; Californian fruits, 2½ lbs. tin, Re. 1 each; Singapore Pine apples, 3 lbs. tin, Re. 1-8 each.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow Street.

TO NIGHT, AT BYCULLA, MUSICAL and DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT. Admission ONE RUPEE. Entrance opposite BYCULLA SCHOOLS PLAYGROUND. See Advertisement for particulars.

MILNER'S SAFES.—A fresh consignment received; all sizes. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WHITE BROTHER'S PORTLAND CEMENT, in casks, 375 lbs. nett, just landed. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

HATS.—JUST RECEIVED, new shape Sun Hats and Helmets by the best makers. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES. Just received a few cases in splendid condition, beautiful flavour. GREEN & READ, Apollo-bunder.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS. Ready-made and made to order. A perfect fit guaranteed. From Rs. 24 to 48 per dozen. Samples free on application. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, bay Waler Gelding by "Clansman," 5 years, over 15-1, sound, up to 14 stone, will make a handsome charger, at C. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO MUNICIPAL and LOCAL FUND BOARDS, &c.—An experienced CIVIL ENGINEER is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Please address C.E., care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, the Proposed Political, Legal, and Social Reforms under Moslem Rule, by Moulavi Cheragh Ali. Price Rs. 5; postage Anas. 4. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press.

P. RATANJEE WATCHMAKER.—Repairs Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical-boxes and instruments used in navigation on reasonable terms. The repairs are thorough and have always given entire satisfaction. Special attention bestowed on this branch of business.

WANTED, a CONTRACTOR'S ASSISTANT for the Bengal and North-Western Railway, who understands the working of Bull's Patent Kilns thoroughly. Apply with references and terms to M. N. & Co., Contractors, 113, Breach Candy Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF you want really good sound COFFEE you MUST go to PEARSE'S Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from the 15th October next, a beautifully furnished BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 3rd September next, a very desirable furnished BUNGALOW at Marine Lines. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of well known Dr. C. F. KHORY'S Dentistry, with its most valuable and varied stock of Dental-Surgical Instruments (useful to all Surgeons, and for the use of Hospitals and Dispensaries), dentist's machinery and tools, dentist's furniture, &c., &c., well worth attention, at Rampart-row, Fort, next to the *Gazette* Printing Office. They will be sold on MONDAY, the 27th instant (and will be on view hereafter).
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 18th August, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, PRICE & CO.
On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery by the well-known makers, Price and Co., just received, consisting of bear's grease, marrow oil, pomade, philocome, water perfumes, assorted soaps, assorted fruit syrup, lime-juice, lime and glycerine, hair oil, sarsaparilla, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 18th August, 1883.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

EDUCATION
FOR THE SONS OF ANGLO-INDIANS.
TULSE HILL SCHOOL, SURREY.

THIS SCHOOL situated in one of the most beautiful suburbs of London offers peculiarly such advantages as parents in India desire to secure to the children necessarily separated from them.
The system of education is thorough and liberal, and enables Boys to enter successfully into any of the Great Public Schools of England.
Prospectuses with full particulars as to terms and references can be had at the office of THIS JOURNAL.

THACKER AND CO.'S
HALF-TOLA
NOTE PAPER.

	Rs. a.
Per Packet, 120 sheets	1 0
Envelopes to match, per 100	1 0
Large size paper, per 120 sheets	1 4
Envelopes to match, per 100	1 4

This paper is specially prepared for the
HALF ANNA INLAND POSTAGE.
One sheet of paper and one envelope weighing under half tola, being the half anna postage, and 3 sheets of paper and one envelope weighing under half ounce being the 4½ annas overland postage.
VALUE-PAYABLE PARCELS.—To those having no accounts with us, we recommend the VALUE PAYABLE SYSTEM as a great convenience; it not only ensures safe transit the Post office being responsible for the value of the Parcels), but the trouble of procuring remittances for small sums are avoided.
THACKER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, COPPER PLATE PRINTERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWSAGENTS.

INSTRUMENTS
FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

Violincellos, strong and good tone	,,	80 ,, 100 0
Double Bass three string machine head	,,	150 0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine	,,	10 ,, 30 0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	,,	15 ,, 40 0
German Concertinas of the best make	,,	8 ,, 12 0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	,,	16 20 0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones		25 0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones		30 0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band	,,	1-8 ,, 12 0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird		each 1 8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned		each Rs. 1-8 to 10 0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.		
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	,,	4 ,, 60 0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from	,,	7 ,, 20 0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouthpiece, in all keys	,,	8 ,, 1 0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key		each 2 8
ambourines, with 6 double jingles, screw adjusted head, 12-inch diameter		6 0
Larger Tambourines		each Rs. 7 to 12 0
Professional Tambourines, very strong, for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch	,,	2 ,, 3 8
Tigger Bones, real Bound-o'-Beef prepared and hardened, ...per set		2 0
Castanettes, Ebony, ...per set		2 8
Triangles and Strikers	,,	3-8 ,, 7 0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, ...per set		3 0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes ... each		0 12
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks	,,	35 ,, 50 0
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panormo shape	,,	25 ,, 75 0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.
CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONUNDRUMS.
Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Sole Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDIT ON OF PLAYS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Re. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment, Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 21, 14, and 16 per pair. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£220,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

W. & A. GILBEY,
LONDON.
WINES and SPIRITS of all descriptions and qualities. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

JOHN EXSHAW & CO.,
BORDEAUX.
BRANDY No. 1.
Do. 2.
Do. 2. Green Label.
"Dry Old Cognac." Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 32 0	...
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	...
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	...
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs. 60 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN		
CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0

SPARKLING WINES.

From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS, RHEINBERG.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
,, Moselle	,, 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	,, 32 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	,, 34 0	...
MOSELLE.		
Braunerberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	...
Josephshoefer (still)	,, 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	...
Hochheimer	...	,, 29 0
Marobrunner	,, 30 0	...
queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	...	,, 19 0
Braunebergar	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Bernkastaler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Josephshoefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johanisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	,, 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
ITALIAN WINES.		
From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.		
Barbera	Rs. 20 0	...
Vin Grugustinsseux	,, 20 0	...
Barolo	,, 22 0	...
Nebialo	,, 22 0	...
Monforte Wine	,, 26 0	...
From R. C. BILARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	...	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 19 0	,, 21 0
Chateau Larose	...	,, 28 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St. Julien	,, 28 0	...

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	...	...
M. & Spann ... Gold Bars	,, 25 0	...
Do. do. Green Label	,, 30 0	...
M. & Spann	,, 26 0	...
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 26 0	...
Chas. Lorvoire's finest Cognac ***	...	...
Very Old	,, 34 0	...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.
St. Paull ... Rs.	6 8
Pilsener ,,	6 0
Kaiser Beer ,,	6 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen) ,,	...
Lagerbier ,,	5 0
Romford Ritter Ale ,,	5 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per 2 doz' pints.
Italian Vermouth ... Rs	18 0
Vin d'Iarib (Bitters) ,,	39 0
Kummel, Superior ,,	30 0
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	14 0
Do. do. small do. Flutes	8 0
	Bottles.
Condensed Milk ...per doz.	5 8

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Tins.
Swiss Cheese in tins, 4 in of from 21 to 40 lbs.	per lb. 0 11
Swedish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin 0 10
Danish Butter, Prime Preserved	per 2 lbs. tin 2 4
Danish Hams, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lb. each	per lb. 0 12
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)	1 8
Do. do. (small ,,)	1 8
Saussischen, (Small Sausages)	1 8
Rambwurste, (Smoked ,,)	1 8
Saussischen (Small Sausages)	1 8
Zungen in wein (Tongue in wine)	1 12

Nett Cash.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th June, 1883.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
201, MOUNT-ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
THE above firm have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock of Conveyances, completed and now in course of construction at their manufactory. Practical experience and close personal supervision enable them to turn out Carriages, which in design and finish contrast favorably with those of the first British and Continental builders. Simpson and Co. deem it almost unnecessary to state that they only use the best materials, and their carriages, being built with thoroughly seasoned country timber, have been proved, after lengthened trial, to withstand the trying effects of the Indian Climate infinitely better than those imported in Europe.
BROUGHAMS, of the latest design, single and double seated, circular glasses or folding up venetians in front concealed door handles and the most recent improvements for one or pair of horses.
BAROUCHES, canoe-shaped or angular, for pair of horses.
LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.
STANHOPES and MAIL-PHAETONS.
Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.
VICTORIA PHAETONS, double or single seated, for either horses or ponies, fitted with moveable coach-box and brake for the Hills.
NEILGHERRY PHAETONS, for one or pair of ponies. Specially adapted for hill work.
CLARENCE COACHES, Canoe, Angular and Elcho patterns.
PALANKEEN COACHES, single and double venetianed.
DOG-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open sparred or panelled, varnished or painted.
BOW-FRONTED Cabriolet or Angular.
TRAVELLING VANS, Simpson and Co.'s registered Van with change top, fitted for either horses or bullocks.
BULLOCK COACHES.
DRAGS, Regimental, Mail Coach and Char-a-banc designs.
STATE CARRIAGES, Cee and under-spring Barouches and Landaus, completed in the most superb style, with gold & silver mountings, carved standards and Hammercloth, & built for H.H. the Nizam, &c., &c.
Drawings and estimates on application.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.
For particulars apply to the Agents.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834
INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS,
£1,107,300-18-5.
LONDON OFFICE: No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
E. T. LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. | J. HUTTON, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
J. GORDON, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: DR. H. V. CARTER.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN.
INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.
A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or, if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.
Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.
For particulars of rates and proposal papers apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and in ENGINE Oil also covered.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
,, 1881	£283,324

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277	3 1	1876	£3,492,950	1 4
1871	£2,196,972	15 8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
1,376 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30		35		40	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Premium ...	21	5 4	24	8 8	28	10 0
	33	14 8				

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived within Five.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LI

TELEGRAMS.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

A letter will be forwarded to-morrow to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and a despatch to the Secretary of State by next mail, regarding the proposed construction of the Calcutta and Nagpore Railway, to connect Calcutta with Bombay direct. It is understood that the Secretary of State has called for proposals on the subject from the Government of India.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Sir Charles Aitchison will probably open the fine arts exhibition to be held here next month, but nothing is yet settled.

THE VICEROY AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

There is no foundation whatever for the impression which appears to have got abroad that the Viceroy has decided not to preside at the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition. It was arranged with Mr. Rivers Thompson in Calcutta that he should preside, and he has never contemplated departing from that arrangement.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

The following promotions have been made in the British Burmah commission from 1st September, when Colonel Duff vacates his appointment :—Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Plant becomes Commissioner; J. K. Macrae, Deputy Commissioner, first grade.

Mr. E. C. Buck resumed charge from to-day.

Lieutenant Robinson, of the Warwickshire Regiment, has been admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted furlough to Europe :—Major A. T. M. Lang, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, one year; Lieutenant Rivett-Carnac the same.

Major C. E. Shepherd, Executive Engineer, officiates as Engineer-in-Chief on the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, during the absence of Mr. R. T. Mallet. Major W. Sedgwick acts as Manager and Superintendent of Way and Works, Tirhoot State Railway.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 17.

The great match between the Bombay and Poona Clubs was commenced to-day. In their first innings the Poona team scored 140 runs, Trevelyan putting together 51, and Fanshawe 35. The Bombay team made a score of 74 runs, of which Gell, who hit seven fours, contributed 38, and Newnham 10. The Poona team's second innings was very brief, producing a small total, 46 runs only. Newnham and Gell, the Bombay bowlers, are both very much on the spot. The Bombay team's second innings commences to-morrow morning. They want 111 runs to win.

The following is the full score of the Poona team's first and second innings :—

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Price, b Newnham	4	run out	2
Pringle, b Newnham	8	ct Wyer, b Newnham	15
Stopford, b Gell	14	ct Whitehead, b Gell	1
Trevelyan, ct and b Wyer	51	b Newnham	5
Caldecott, ct and b Gell	0	b Newnham	0
Fanshawe, ct Newnham, b Carleton	35	ct Hunt, b Newnham	9
Steele, b Carleton	5	ct Hunt, b Newnham	0
Bonus, run out	1	ct and b Newnham	0
Francis, not out	10	b Newnham	6
Ozanne, b Wyer	4	b Gell	0
Southey, ct and b Gell	5	not out	3
Byes 2, leg byes 1,	3	Bye 1, leg byes 2,	3
Total	140	Total	46

In the first innings several catches were missed. In the second innings Newnham got seven wickets for 26 runs, and Gell two for 17.

The following is the score made by the Bombay team in their first innings :—

1ST INNINGS.

Gell, b Ozanne	38
Penny, st Bonus, b Caldecott	3
Buchanan, b Ozanne	1
Moore, b Price	8
Carleton, b Price	4
Newnham, b Price	10
Wyer, ct Trevelyan, b Ozanne	4
Blackwell, b Ozanne	2
Hunt, not out	3
Nicholson, ct Trevelyan, b Ozanne	0
Whitehead, st Bonus, b Ozanne	2
Leg bye	1
Total	76

Ozanne took six wickets for 26 runs, and Price three for 27 runs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

Mr. Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Indian Government had been informed that a Russian merchant had arrived in Afghanistan, and had been granted an interview by the Ameer, but that no importance was attached to the circumstance.

The Hon'ble gentleman further stated that the Ameer up to the present time had conformed to the arrangement to follow the advice of the British Government relative to the external affairs of the country, and that the Indian Government gives him a lakh of rupees monthly with a view to strengthen his position.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Cross, replying to a further question, said that the recommendation of the Indian Government to reorganize the Indian Army into four Army Corps had been disallowed by the Home Government, because of its involving increased cost, and also important changes in the British Army.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF HUE.

PARIS, AUG. 17.

It is announced that the bombardment of Hué by the French troops was fixed for Monday last.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUG. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Goa*, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

ADEN, AUG. 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Pandora, Captain G. Sturil, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on this evening.

LISBON, AUG. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 16th inst.

SUEZ, AUG. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 8 p.m.

COLOMBO, AUG. 17.

Mail-steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but steady.

Fair Dhollera	3⅜d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅜
4½ per cent.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
5 per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	50⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver Coin in the Banking Department, combined	£12,800,000, Inc. £600,000
Bills Discounted	£30,700,000, unchanged.
Bullion, total amount in Banking & Issue Dept. combined	£23,200,000, Inc. £400,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 47 per cent.

Arrivals—Fern Holme and Eastbourne.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Hongkong-Shanghai cable interrupted.
Foochow-Shanghai cable interrupted.
Hongkong-Amoy cable right.
One of the Gutzlaff-Shanghai River cables interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, August 16.

9 p.m.	81·3

FRIDAY, August 17.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	87·2
6 p.m.	80·2

THE CHOLERA.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 17th August, 1883.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the medical examination of vessels leaving the Port of Bombay, prescribed in Government Notification, General Department, No. 2,694, dated 30th July, 1883, shall apply only to vessels leaving for Aden, the Red Sea ports, and Europe *viâ* the Canal.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,

J. NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., presiding. On the motion of Mr. E. Freeborn the Corporation resolved to record the letter from Government regarding the diversion by them of Rs. 15,000 per annum towards the cost of working the C. D. Act from the State contribution to the cost of the police. With reference to a letter received from Government on the subject of the Pawn Brokers' Act, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee proposed that the Corporation concurred with Government in its views as to the advisability of introducing a measure in the Legislative Council for regulating and bringing the business of pawn-brokers under such restrictions as to the rate of interest and other matters as might seem desirable to Government. Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta moved an amendment, to the effect that the draft Bill of the scheme prepared by Government should be referred to a committee of the Corporation for report. On a division, the original proposition was carried.

COLONEL BRINE, R.E., left Poona on Thursday for Hyderabad, Deccan.

A POONA paper understands that Mr. Cordeaux, C. S., Sessions Judge, intends going home shortly on medical certificate for fourteen months.

THE following is a return of cholera in Berar for the week ending 28th July last :—Amraoti 1,915 attacks, 793 deaths ; Ellichpur, 2,352 attacks, 1,201 deaths ; Wun, not known ; Basaim, 847 attacks, 378 deaths ; Akola, 1,904 attacks, 792 deaths ; Buldana, 544 attacks, 201 deaths ; total number of attacks, 7,562 ; total number of deaths, 3,365. The total attacks and deaths inclusive of the above is—attacks, 22,233 ; deaths, 10,061.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant to Surgeon Major Cayley, Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary and Surgeon of the Mayo Native Hospital, Calcutta, of two months' privilege leave, from 24th August, and approve of the appointment of Surgeon Major R. C. Sanders, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bareilly, to officiate for him.

AN application was recently made by the Punjab University for a special grant of Rs. 2,400 from Government, for the encouragement of literature. The matter was referred to the Director of Public Instruction, who, after a somewhat lengthy consideration, has given it as his opinion that, until satisfactory arrangements are made for supervising the work of translation, it would be undesirable to allow any additional grant of the kind asked for.

SOME interesting information is contained in the half-yearly report on irrigation operations in the North-West Provinces for the rabi of 1882-83. It appears that the least seasonal variation exercises a very palpable influence on the demand for water. Thus a comparatively dry September and the absence of rain in December caused a good demand for canal water. On the other hand, so large an area was already under sugar-cane that the supply for water for cereals was somewhat limited ; and again, when the cane had been cut a heavy rainfall reduced the demand for water for the rabi. During the season it appears that no less than 1,234,226 acres were irrigated. Whereas an increase is reported in the five divisions of the Upper Ganges Canal as compared with last year, there was a decrease in the Lower Ganges Canal, owing to a large area being sown with light kharif crops. The irrigated area under wheat and barley amounted to close upon a million acres, chiefly in the Meerut division. The Eastern Jumna Canal, which irrigates one of the richest of the doabs of the Division, had 86 per cent. of its irrigated area under wheat.

FROM the Japanese papers we learn that China is arming her soldiers with Murata rifles, manufactured at the arsenal at Tokyo, Japan. In connection with this, the *Japan Mail* remarks, the curious contingency suggests itself that Japan may possibly be supplying arms to be used eventually against herself.

WOOERS of wealthy women, remarks a home paper, would do well to weigh seriously the consequences that may follow if they rush into matrimony. Mr. Justice Chitty has decided that a wife who has quarrelled with her husband has a legal right to turn him out of doors, if the house in which they live happens to belong to her. In this respect a wife has the advantage of the husband, for no man has a right to turn his wife out of doors simply on account of a quarrel. In the case before Mr. Justice Chitty proceedings are pending in the Divorce Court, so that it is probable that temporary judicial separation effected by the decision only anticipates a permanent separation by Sir James Hannen. The order made by Mr. Justice Chitty hardly amounts to a judicial separation because, although the husband may be turned out of the wife's house, he may compel her to come and live in his own. Such a right is not of much value, but it exists ; and in the case in question, should the proceedings in the Divorce Court break down, it would be quite open to the husband to bring a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights.

THE *Politische Correspondenz* informs us that the Egyptian census, which was begun last year upon the recommendation of Sir Auckland Colvin, has just been completed. The total population is given as 6,798,230, of whom 3,393,918 are males, and 3,404,312 females. Cairo has 368,108 inhabitants ; Alexandria, with its suburbs, 208,775 ; Port Said, 16,560 ; Suez, 10,913 ; Tantah, 33,725 ; Damietta, 34,046 ; Rosetta 16,671 ; Mansourah, 26,784 ; Zagazig, 19,046. The statistical arrangement of the information obtained in connexion with the census has yet to be made.

A GREAT sensation has been caused at Berlin by the suicide of Professor Stephan Zuputlitz, Private Professor of Political Economy at the university. He had recently received an appointment as extraordinary professor at Halle University, and was preparing for his departure when he committed suicide on July 24, at his own residence, by first severing the arteries, and then firing a shot into his head. The deceased, who was only twenty-eight, was married to a daughter of Count Flemming, the Prussian Minister at Carlsruhe.

THE returns of the census taken on January 1, 1883, for the Empire of Japan have just been published, and show that the whole country contains a total of 36,700,110, made up of 18,598,998 males and 18,101,112 females. The number of inhabited houses is 7,611,770, being an average of about five persons to a house. The population of a few of the best known cities is as follows :—Osaka, 1,772,333, living in 366,900 houses ; Hiogo, 1,418,521, living in 319,910 houses ; Nagasaki, 1,304,629, living in 257,915 houses ; Tokio, 987,887, living in 277,655 houses ; Kioto, 835,215, living in 196,620 houses. The rate of population to dwelling houses, however, seems uncertain in the various towns, as for instance, in Nuagata, where a population of 1,561,168 inhabit 805,989 houses. It is unusual to find in the census of different countries such an equality in numbers of the sexes, though there are a few towns in Japan where the women outnumber the men, such as Saitama, where there are 484,058 women 478,659 men ; Aitchi, 669,235 to 662,815 ; Yamanashi 205,534 to 204,315 ; Yamagata, 340,505 to 252,855. A return published at the same date states that the Japanese Army consists of 30 generals, 9,335 officers of all ranks, 109,496 non-commissioned officers and men, 253 officers of administration, 62 military workmen, and 617 apprentices, of whom 12 are studying military routine in foreign countries.

"M.P." WRITING to the *Times* from the House of Commons, makes the following plea for British musicians :—"Many persons interested in the progress and development of native musical talent have viewed with dissatisfaction and apprehension the extensive and exclusive patronage which so-called 'London society' has given to foreign musicians during the current season, and for my own part I must express my surprise that the chief promoters of the Royal College of Music should have failed to practise the doctrines which they have so loudly preached, and have gone to sleep while the bread was being taken out of the mouths of their own countrymen by the strong force of Hungarian and other foreign competitors. A case in point occurred on Wednesday night at the entertainment given at the Fisheries Exhibition. Two foreign bands and two English bands were engaged for the occasion. Fair play would have given to each band an equal chance, but, as a matter of fact, while the posts of honour in the conservatory and main building were respectively assigned to the foreigners, the English were relegated to obscure positions in the garden grounds, where their presence was not realized until late in the evening. Comparisons, no doubt, are odious, but no impartial musical expert would venture to attribute inferiority to English bands, and unless the managers of the entertainment can urge extenuating circumstances they must stand convicted of having acted with manifest injustice towards a deserving class of artists whose interests it was their special duty to protect."

A STATISTICAL report, lately addressed to the Minister of the Interior, estimates the damage done by wolves in forty-five European governments of Russia during the year 1873 at 7,500,000 roubles. The government of Samara was set down as the greatest sufferer to the extent of 650,000 roubles ; next came Vogolda, at 560,000 roubles, and so on. The Polish and Baltic provinces, and Archangel came off best. But competent judges consider this estimate of wolfish mischief as much too low. It is calculated on the basis of a low average value for all Russia, as if the price of an ox or a sheep was about the same everywhere throughout the empire. It also sets the absolute amount of mischief at far too low a figure. Probably 15,000,000 roubles, or £2,500,000, would more nearly represent the loss of the domestic animals annually destroyed by wolves in European Russia. To this should be added the value of the wild animals destroyed by them. The reindeer alone killed in Siberia would represent a high figure. Then there is the loss of human life which can never be accurately known. In 1875 the police reported 161 persons killed by wolves.

A FRENCH Parliamentary paper lately published gives us the following salaries and retiring allowances to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Republic accredited to Foreign States. The Ambassador in St. Petersburg receives 284,000 francs ; in London, 198,000 francs ; in Vienna, 169,000 francs ; in Berlin and Constantinople, each 139,000 francs ; in Madrid, 119,000 francs ; in Rome, 109,000 francs. The Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne receives 60,000 francs. The Envoys and Ministers of the second class are as follows :—Pekin, with salary of 60,000 francs ; Mexico, 55,000 francs ; Washington, Japan, and Rio de Janeiro, each 49,000 francs ; Buenos Ayres, 45,000 francs ; Teheran, 36,000 francs ; Athens, 35,000 francs ; Brussels, The Hague, and Lisbon, each 29,000 francs ; Copenhagen, Stockholm, Lima, Chili, Munich, and Tunis, each 26,000 francs ; Bucharest, 25,000 francs ; Belgrade, 11,000 francs ; Tangier, 8,000 francs ; and Port au Prince, 7,000 francs. There are nine retired Ambassadors or Ministers Plenipotentiaries who receive pensions of 30,000 francs, and thirteen with pensions of 24,000 francs, together with certain allowances.

M. TOMMASI is reported to have made an important improvement in the Jablochkoff candle, by rendering the luminous point practically stationary. The candle, it is well known, "burns down," and the luminous point is lowered steadily through the hour and a half or two hours during which the candle lasts, but M. Tommasi has devised a selenium regulator which receives the light from the candle, and acts as an automatic elevator of the luminous point. The device is being patented, and we must await the evolution of time for details. M. Tommasi has also been endeavouring to utilise the peculiar properties of selenium in photometry and telegraphy.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, Lucknow, have been officially placed under orders for home during next trooping season.

A COMMITTEE, composed of Colonels Hawkes, Deputy Commissary-General, Madras, Colonel Low, Deputy Commissary-General for Transport, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department, is to assemble at Umballa in October next to decide on the best description of portable ovens and other equipments suitable for mule carriage on service.

MAJOR W. FRANKLIN, Staff Paymaster, Army Pay Department, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment (late 2-14th) has proceeded on leave to Murree and Kashmere.

THE *Pioneer* says :—It is now pretty generally understood that the 1st Madras N. I. (Pioneers) will not take part in the forthcoming manœuvres at Bangalore, but, after leaving the families of the regiment at Trichinopoly, will proceed next cold weather to the Bolan Pass to be instructed, and obtain practice, in their new duties as a Pioneer Corps. This alteration in the moves will reduce the strength of the troops expected to be present at the camp of exercise by 600 men, unless some other regiment is detailed to take the place of the 1st M. N. I. As matters now stand, there should be close upon 9,000 men and 1,600 horses at Bangalore in January next, but taking Departments into consideration, one may calculate roughly on 10,000 men being available. There is a very universal feeling of satisfaction among the officers of the old "Coast Army" that this Presidency has been selected for the manœuvres this year, and this feeling is enhanced by the prospect of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught being present. Bangalore is the Elysium of the Madras Army, and there are not a few who predict that His Royal Highness will fail to appreciate even the Meerut Mall after a short sojourn at the Mysore capital. It is, however, a long cry from Mysore to Simla.

THE following postings have been made :—Captain Thompson, Norfolk ; Lieutenant Cunningham, Somersetshire Light Infantry ; and Captain Oughterson, Royal Irish, to the 1st battalions of their regiments ; and Lieutenant Caulfield, Northumberland Fusiliers, to the 2nd battalion. Lieutenant Brownlow, Royal Warwickshire, has been removed to the 2nd battalion. Major Newbigging, 2nd Manchester, has obtained an extension of leave in England to the 7th September next, pending retirement. Surgeon J. Clarke is transferred from Nowgong to Morar for the officiating medical charge, 28th N. I., *vice* Sedgefield. Captain R. M. Brady, R. A., proceeds from Umballa to England to join No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, into which he has been promoted. Surgeon-Major E. A. H. Roe, A. M. D., also proceeds home under instructions from the Horse Guards. Lieutenant A. Waters is appointed Adjutant of the 1st Dragoon Guards. The following officers have been granted leave :—Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, 19th B. L., to Murree, until 15th October ; Major Apperley, 15th B. C., to Kasauli, until 31st October ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. W. Campbell, R. A., to England, for four months.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOUNTY TO BRITISH SOLDIERS.

THE following circular regarding grant of bounty to soldiers extending their service in India has just been issued by direction of the Governor-General in Council :—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the following rules for the grant of a special bounty to soldiers of the British Army serving in India are published for information and guidance, it being understood that these rules are to have temporary operation only. All men of between four and six years' service, who may be willing to extend their service to ten years, will receive a bounty of Rs. 120. Men who extended their service with the colours for two years, under the provisions of India Army Circular No. 205 of 1882, and received a bounty of Rs. 50 for so doing, will be allowed a bounty of Rs. 70, should they be willing to extend their service to complete ten years. In both cases the period of extended service will be completed, so far as the exigencies of the service require, in India. The grant of a bounty is conditional on the men signing an agreement to accept, for the completion of their ten years' service transfer to a corps in India ; but as regards infantry, this condition will only apply when their own battalion may leave India without being relieved by a battalion of the same regiment. The agreement to extend their service to ten years will not debar men from the right, subject to the usual conditions, to extend their service with the colors to twelve years, and subsequently re-engage for pension under Horse Guards General Order No. 94 of 1883, but they will not receive any further bounty for doing so. The bounty will be paid to each man at once on his signing the required agreement, or, at his option, placed to his credit in the Regimental Savings Bank. Advances for this purpose may be drawn from the Civil Treasury on the authority of a Station Order, and adjusted hereafter with the Military Accounts Department.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 16.—The barometric changes noticed yesterday continue. Pressure showing a slight increase in the south, a decided decrease elsewhere. A slight depression has been formed in the neighbourhood of Jessore, and the Bengal winds are governed by it, but elsewhere the distribution is unchanged. The wind remains westerly and north-westerly, and the weather dry and warm. The maxima yesterday were 106° degrees at Dera Ismael Khan, 105° at Delhi, and 102° at Peshawur, Lahore, Ludhiana, and Agra. Rain to-day :—Tounghoo, Moulmein, 2 inches ; Saugor Island, False Point, Secunderabad, Gopalpore, 1 inch ; Sebsagor, Patna, Cuttack, Kurnool, Cochin, Akyab, Diamond Island, Rangoon, ½ inch. Previously, Ahmednuggur, 1½ inch ; Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Mozufferpur, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	54 65	57 60	56 17	61 48
16 Thursday	0 00	....	....	....
17 Friday	....	0 04	0 03	0 12
Total	54 65	57 64	55 20	61 60
Corresponding date last year	57 14	67 54	64 79	65 77

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WE are indebted to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the following return of rainfall at stations along that line, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th August :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Panjoo	53	39	Memdabad	17	95
Vaisarni	60	3	Ahmedabad	30	76
Palghud	69	78	Viramgaum	17	5
Golwad	53	71	Wudwan	11	71
Bulsar	15	5	Kharagora	15	87
Surat	40	69	Pali	31	41
Broach	28	42	Dubhoee	29	61
Baroda	31	79	Godhra	28	10

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(17th August, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° and Sea level.	Reading at 10 A.m.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Velocity.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·74	82·5	W S W	25	0·00
Surat	·804	85·6	S W	13	0·00
Bombay	·822	86·3	N W	11	0·00
Rutnagherry	·827	83·3	N	9	0·48
Karwar	·826	82·1	S W Fresh.	..	0·00
Mangalore	·883	76·4	calm	2	1·94
Calicut	·900	77·6	N W	10	4·16
Cochin	·915	79·0	N N W	1	0·71
Masulipatam	·700	90·8	W N W	6	0·00
Madras	·755	90·8	W S W	8	0·00
Negapatam	·755	85·9	S W	5	0·00

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned quarterly general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Thomas Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cawasjee Hormusjee, Dadabhai Navrojee, P. C. DeSouza, L.M., E. R. Freeborn, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Javerlal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, B.L., Mirza Husan Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhai, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cawasjee Murzban, M. I. C. E., Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Major A. B. Portman, Mr. Shivji Dhurmaji, Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., Messrs. Tribhowandas Manguldas Nuthoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POLICE GRANT.

The Corporation further considered letter dated 15th June last, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, stating that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India does not consider it desirable to make a deduction from the Government grant for police towards the working of the Contagious Diseases Act ; that the grant should now be restored to its former amount ; but that he is not of opinion that the circumstances call for a refund of the sums already retrenched. The Secretary to Government adds that the Corporation will observe that in para. 3 of Government letter No. 797, dated 26th February last, the Governor-in-Council has already ordered that credit shall be allowed to the Municipality for the full grant of Rs. 90,000 in the current year, and the same sum will be taken into account in making the adjustment between Government and the Municipality now under consideration.

Mr. E. Freeborn proposed that the letter from Government regarding the diversion by them of Rs. 15,000 per annum towards the cost of working the C. D. Act from the State contribution to the cost of the police be recorded.

Dr. P. C. De Souza, in seconding the resolution, proposed to enter into "a short history" of the re-introduction of the C. D. Act. After he had spoken for some minutes,

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta rose to a point of order. He said that in a resolution merely recording the letter from Government, it was hardly necessary to go into the history of the question. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. De Souza said he was going to justify the action of the Government.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.—The question has already been discussed.

Mr. Mehta.—We are perfectly up to all the facts of the case. Dr. De Souza is anxious to go into the history of the case, but he may take it for granted that we all know it well enough.

The Chairman said the question being simply whether the letter should be recorded or not, he did not think Dr. De Souza need again enter into the facts of the case.

Dr. De Souza, then saying that he would bow to the Chairman's ruling, resumed his seat amidst applause.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that the Government had declined to favour them with the Secretary of State's despatch, observing that it was unnecessary to do so, and that there was no precedent for adopting that course. But the Town Council, with the assistance of their able Secretary, inquired into the matter, and discovered a number of cases in which the Government had placed at the disposal of the Corporation despatches not only from the Government of India, but also from the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

THE SHEEP-MARKET AT DE LISLE-ROAD.

A petition, dated the 6th ultimo, from Govind Radoojee, was read, praying that a sheep and goat market at De Lisle-road, Byculla, might be reopened. There was also another petition forwarded to the Corporation on the same subject.

The Chairman proposed that the petitions, like similar ones they had previously received, be referred to the Acting Municipal Commissioner for report, and that the Commissioner might be requested to send in his report as early as possible.

The motion being duly seconded, was carried unanimously.

PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF A PAWN-BROKER'S ACT.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved with reference to the letter received from Government, dated the 15th October, 1881, on the subject of a Pawn-brokers' Act, that the Corporation concur with Government in the advisability of introducing a measure in the Legislative Council for regulating and bringing the business of pawn-brokers under such restrictions as to rate of interest and other matters as might seem desirable to Government. Mr. Nowrojee, after reading the preamble of the draft Bill on the subject, said that he hoped the Corporation would see good grounds for agreeing with the Government that the trade practised by the Marwarees required to be regulated. They all knew that many of the Marwarees kept a double set of books.

Dr. Blaney.—I do not know it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee.—Well, many of us know it. (Laughter.) I was an interpreter for a number of years in the late Supreme Court, where it was found that the Marwarees often kept books which were not genuine. In order to show that Marwarees sometimes practised fraud upon the poor and needy who resorted to them, Mr. Nowrojee gave an instance of an ayah in his employ who pledged an ornament with a Marwaree, and when she returned the loan received by her, the Marwaree refused to give back the ornament, denying all knowledge of the pledge.

Mr. Mehta.—How do you know that the ayah had the ornament ? (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee.—I say so because I had seen it.

Mr. Mehta.—Then how do you know that she had pledged it ? (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee.—I am not standing in a witness box to answer questions like these. (Renewed laughter.) I should be ready to submit to a cross-examination if this were the place for it.

The Chairman said they should be quite satisfied that Mr. Nowrojee's ayah had pledged the ornament and failed to get it back.

Sir Frank Souter, in seconding Mr. Nowrojee's motion, said that the matter of the Pawn-brokers' Act had been hanging fire for the last two years, consequent on certain suggestions made for the introduction of a Pawnbrokers' Bank. He believed the *Mont de Piété* system worked very satisfactorily in many large towns on the Continent, but the advisability of having such a bank in connection with the Municipality was not seen by a majority of the Corporation. He quite agreed with Mr. Nowrojee that the introduction of the Pawn-brokers' Act would relieve the poor people from those well-known and highly respectable gentlemen, the Marwarees (laughter), who were a class of landsharks. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Telang said he felt very great diffidence about the success of any such scheme as the one which was submitted to them for an expression of their opinion. He agreed that there was a very considerable degree of fraud going on in connection with pawnbroking, but he did not think any legislative enactment, like that contemplated at present, would have the desired effect. If the Government thought that their case was strong enough, let them first introduce a Bill, before the Corporation committed themselves to any abstract principle. For his part, he was of opinion that such a piece of legislation, however well-intentioned, would lead to mischief and difficulties, which it was impossible to foresee when the scheme was considered in the abstract. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mehta, agreeing in the main with the remarks that had fallen from Mr. Telang, moved an amendment to the effect that the draft Bill of the scheme prepared by Government be referred to a committee, consisting of Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Telang, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, and Dr. Blanc.

Dr. De Souza seconded the amendment, and suggested that Mr. Mehta's name should be added to the committee.

Major Portman said that an immense amount of zoolum was practised by the Marwarees. He knew that when people went to the Marwarees to get back their pledges, they were told that the ornaments pledged by them were not made of gold or silver, but were of brass or lead. (Laughter.)

Mr. Javerilal expressed himself in favour of Mr. Pherozeshaw's amendment, and Mr. Kabrajee supported Mr. Nowrojee's motion.

Ultimately, Mr. Pherozeshaw's amendment being put to the vote was lost, and the original proposition was carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

WE have been requested to publish the following correspondence in regard to a special rate being charged for the carriage of goods and wares intended for the forthcoming Calcutta Exhibition :—

J. Gordon, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Calcutta International Exhibition, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the letter signed "H.A.G.," published in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*, suggesting that goods and wares intended for the forthcoming Calcutta Exhibition be charged over this railway at a special rate, I shall be glad if it is generally made known that instructions have been given to the staff of the G. I. P. Railway that goods of all descriptions, except gold and silver, despatched by goods trains for the Exhibition will be charged over this and the East Indian Railways at the first class goods rate if accompanied by a certificate signed by the Secretary to the Exhibition, or some other authorized person, certifying that the articles are for *bona fide* exhibition ; but neither this nor the East Indian Railway will accept any responsibility for the loss of, or damage to, goods carried for the Exhibition at that rate, and a special risk note will be required to be signed by the sender. I attach copy of the instructions to this company's staff for your perusal.

With regard to the charges for passengers, the writer referred to has evidently overlooked the fact that this company's fares have been very considerably reduced since the 1st instant.—I have, &c.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

All concerned are advised that goods of all descriptions (except gold and silver) despatched by goods trains for the International Exhibition to be held at Calcutta next cold season, will be charged over the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways at first class goods rate if accompanied by certificate signed by the Secretary to the Exhibition, or some other authorized person, certifying that the articles are for *bona fide* exhibition, but neither the G. I. P. nor the E. I. Railway will accept any responsibility for loss of, or damage to, goods carried for the Exhibition at that rate, and a risk note on form "B" must be signed by the sender.

(Sd.) E. W. KEILY,
Actg. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, June 14.

All articles tendered for despatch by goods train, intended *bonâ fide* for the above Exhibition to be held at Calcutta during the next cold season, or returned unsold from this Exhibition accompanied by certificates from the Honorary Secretary, will be charged on the R. M. and the E. I. Railways at the ordinary first class goods rate at owner's risk under the usual risk notes.

The G. I. P. Company have also agreed to this rate and conditions for all articles except gold and silver.

Articles sold will be charged at the usual tariff rates on their return journey.

(Sd.) J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 16th June.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

THE special correspondent of the *Chin a Mail* writes from Haiphong on the 17th July as follows. In my last short despatch of Saturday, the 14th, I mentioned that the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile was being celebrated in this out-of-the-way French dependency with much *eclat* and enthusiasm. As the evening drew near, the enthusiasm increased, and before 5 o'clock sounds of revelry and mirth issued from the various restaurants and wine-shops all through the settlement. The "Marseillaise" and other inspiring strains were rung out from many a martial breast, and copious were the libations poured forth to do honor to the great republican celebration. In addition to the salutes discharged from the men-of war, &c., at noon, several salutes were fired again at sunset, and the continual explosion of Chinese crackers and bombs reminded one of Hongkong at China New Year. Many establishments were t

shocking the people by any unaccustomed horror. There was no tumbling of bodies into carts; every man, according to his station, was properly buried." When a man was dying (if his means allowed) professional howlers were employed. Thus "I knew when my near neighbours died; sometimes the howls were near, sometimes more distant. Once I was awakened in the night by the wail of death in the next house, and another time by a like howl from the house opposite; and then sometimes were two or three minutes during which the howl seemed to be actually *running* along the street."

"Towards the end of his stay Mr. Kinglake had occasion to consult one of the few available doctors, a Bolognese refugee. The next day but one he sent to request another interview. His messenger returned presently, looking sadly aghast; he had "*met* the medico—coming out of his house—in a bier." Most of his acquaintances, indeed, died—his banker, his doctor, his landlord, a magician friend, his donkey-boy, and his help. So far he had escaped unscathed. One day, however, he encountered "the scorching breath of the Khamseen wind, hot to the touch as though it came from a furnace; the sky was obscured by a veil of yellowish grey that shut out the face of the sun; the streets were utterly silent." Then he thought he was stricken with the plague; but after a dreadful twelve hours of suspense and torture he "awoke perfectly well." Then with a train of two dromedaries and three camels he left the pest-stricken city where for "nearly three weeks I had lived under peril of death."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE DEAD SEA WATERWAY.

As the question of our sea route to India is of paramount importance to us, it may be well that the case of the Dead Sea Canal should be clearly stated. I do not say that such a canal is possible—this can only be proved after a scientific survey; but the scheme is plausible, and we ought, I think, to have this route carefully surveyed; for undoubtedly a second and independent canal would be desirable, could we obtain it. The Jordan flows through a deep, wide ravine into the Dead Sea. From the Dead Sea there is a sandy valley connecting it with the Gulf of Akabah. The main channel for the proposed Canal, therefore, already exists, represented by a ravine of upwards of 200 miles in length, enclosed from end to end within natural walls. If we can fill this ravine with water, we should create a connecting inland sea from five to ten miles broad. What is required to do this? At the northern end, a cutting would have to be made from the Bay of Acre, which, following the basin of the River Kishon, would unite the Mediterranean with the watershed of the Jordan. The cost of this, together with a breakwater and piers in the Gulf of Acre, might be made a matter of exact calculation. The rough estimate is about five millions sterling. The entire question, therefore, hinges upon the height of the watershed in the valley connecting the Dead Sea with the Gulf of Akabah. This valley, which is called the Wady el Arabah, has never been surveyed. It is about one hundred miles long, and its fall from Akabah to the Dead Sea is 1,300 feet or an average of thirteen feet to the mile. Opinions differ as to where the watershed is situated—or, indeed, whether there is, properly speaking, a dividing watershed. It may be that there is one which is too high to be cut through; it may be, on the other hand, that there is nothing beyond a mere bank at the head of the Gulf of Akabah thrown up by the sea, and higher than the level of the Wady. Assuming this latter to be the case, a ditch of some twenty miles in length would suffice to introduce into the Wady a torrent which would carry everything before it. It would require about five years to cut the northern canal, and about two years to cut the southern canal, and allowing for evaporation, it would require three years to fill the ravine with water. Thus the entire sea might be brought into existence in five years. The advantages and disadvantages of such a canal as against the Suez Canal are these:—From Malta to the Bay of Acre is 115 nautical miles longer than from Malta to Suez. On the other hand, whereas the average time requisite to make the passage through the Suez Canal is seventy-two hours, that through the Dead Sea Canal would be about twenty-four hours owing to the greater width, and the consequent possibility of steamers passing through it at their ordinary speed. Moreover, whereas the maintenance of the Suez Canal is 4s. per ton, that of the Dead Sea Canal would be probably about 1s. per ton. In 1881 the number of ships passing through the Suez Canal was 2,727, with a tonnage of 5,701,401; the receipts at 7s. 10d. per ton were £2,157, 047, and the net profit was £987,122. For the present year the estimated net profit is £25,000,000. Supposing that half the amount of tonnage now going through the Suez Canal went through the Dead Sea Canal, at a rate of 4s. per ton, and that the net profits were 3s. per ton, this would, allowing 12 millions sterling for making the Canal (inclusive of interest during construction), be amply sufficient to ensure handsome dividends on expenditure.

I do not say that this route is feasible. No one can say this until the Wady el Arabah has been surveyed. But it certainly seems to me that the shipping interest would do well to have this survey made, instead of wasting their money on shady financialists, who are endeavouring to get hold of a concession for a second Egyptian canal, not with any view of benefiting British commerce, but in order to quarter themselves upon it as Promoters, Contractors, and Directors. The association with these people has, let me assure the shippers, done much already to injure their cause. There are men whose names in connection with any scheme involving expenditure of money are enough irretrievably to damn it.—*Truth.*

A REMINISCENCE OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Much interesting information, some of which recalls the stirring incidents of the siege of Paris, is given by M. Steenachers, a friend of M. Gambetta, in a sketch which he has written of the work done by the French Post-office during the war with Germany. M. Steenachers was appointed Director of the Post-office by the Government of the National Defence, and it fell within his province, after the investment of Paris by the Germans, to organize the despatch of balloons with letters for the inhabitants of the departments. M. Steenachers describes at some length the way in which this service was started, and he states that the cars in many cases carried as much as half a ton of letters, to say nothing of two or three passengers and the aeronaut himself. The first balloon left Paris on the 23rd of September, and the last on the 28th of January, and during the interval of four months sixty-five balloons, carrying 64 passengers, 381 pigeons, five dogs, and ten tons of letters and newspapers, left the invested city. Seven of these were captured by the enemy, and two have never since been heard of. One of these, the Jacquard, left Paris on the 18th of November, and was seen above Plymouth the following day. All trace of it was subsequently lost, and the Sir Richard Wallace, which left on the 27th of January, also disappeared for ever from human gaze. M. Steenachers describes the voyages of various balloons, such as the Armand-Barbes, in which Gambetta left Paris on the 7th of October; the Ville d'Orleans, which effected a descent north of Christiania; and the Ville de Paris, which came down at Wetzlar, and was, of course, captured by the Germans. M. Steenachers describes also the unsuccessful efforts made to use well-trained sheep dogs, which were taken out of Paris in balloons, as messengers for bringing letters into the besieged city. Hollow collars were placed round their necks and filled with letters, but none of the dogs ever got back into Paris. Out of the 381 pigeons started from the departments all but 61 reached their destination, and one of them made the voyage no fewer than four times. M. Steenachers describes in some detail the efforts made to steer balloons and it is no surprise to read that all of these were unsuccessful.

THE SHAH'S PILGRIMAGE TO MASHHAD IN KHORASSAN.

The *Daily News'* correspondent writes from Teheran:—

The Shah has left for Mashhad. The number of those who accompany his Majesty is not far short of 10,000. Of these there are about 3,000 horse, 2,000 foot, and a small body of gunners in charge of two field batteries. The remaining 4,000 or 5,000 are composed of courtiers, attendants, their servants, and other followers. With the exception of a select body of horse and another of foot forming the Royal guard, all the other troops will travel by the ordinary route, and the Shah and his suite by the mountain road, which passes through the following places:—Jarjarud, the Shah's favourite summer resort, where he will stay three or four days; Firuzkuh, Chashmeh Ali Chahrud, Jajarm, Bujnurd, Kabushan, and Mashhad. This route, although longer and more difficult, is cooler than the ordinary one. The distance between Mashhad and Teheran is about 150 farsakhs, or 500 miles. As no caravanseries or inns, are to be found on this road, all the persons forming the Royal suite have, according to their rank or need, been provided with tents and other necessary articles. Thus the number of beasts of burden exceeds that of men. Large supplies of provisions have also been stored at different stages along the road. The apparent object of the journey is, as it has been given out, a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Imam Riza at Mashhad. But, considering that for a tour in his own country there was no need of so many troops or such a number of other persons, people are led to believe that the Shah has some political object in view.

The Russians, having by the capture of Geok Tepé rendered themselves masters of the vast territory of the Tekké Turcomans, have since been at work to consolidate their hold on that country and at the same time prepare the way for the conquest of Merv. For this object they have completed the railway from the Caspian Sea to Kizil Arvat, and thence to Ashkabad a carriage road is made and kept in good working order. But there ends their advance. The country lying between the latter place and Merv is a sandy desert destitute of water, and the only safe and practicable route for a march on Merv hes through the Persian province of Khorassan. So the acquisition of a part of that province, or at least of a narrow slip of it, forms for the present the chief object of Russian desire. The accomplishment of this desire is facilitated by the fact that after the capture of Geok Tepe many Turcoman chiefs, with large bodies of followers, crossed into Persia and settled on and in the vicinity of the frontier. These Turcomans, allured by the exemption from taxes and other advantages offered by Russia, and gained over by their relatives and friends in their native country, have for some time been tendering their allegiance to her. Moreover, the scanty Persian population of those parts, unable to make head against these roving Turcomans, retire, whenever they can do so without much loss, to the interior of the country. The Turcomans then move their tents further on to occupy the abandoned ground, and wherever the Turcomans stretch their tents Russia does not scruple to claim sovereignty over the ground occupied by them. This kind of slow conquest, although without hard-won battles and brilliant successes, is not the least advantageous and certain in its results.

Unhappily for Persia, the frontier is not clearly defined, and no precise demarcation line exists in those parts of her dominions. From the foregoing facts it is inferred that the main purpose of the Shah's journey is, by a display of great pomp and military force, to encourage his Persian subjects to stick to their ancient abodes, and not give way to the advancing Turcomans and at the same time to try to find out how he can without much loss arrange definitely with his mighty neighbour before the complications reach the extreme point.

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Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwa
Berewlee	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dyeur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Wasoud	Pairee
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Versave	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Bhalui	Lillapore Rd
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Office.....30

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 16th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 363, dated 10th August, sanctioning the three months' privilege leave applied for by Captain Morland, and intimating Mr. W. S. Downing's appointment to act as Port Officer.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read a letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 31st July, stating that the cost of disinfectants used at the dock had been debited to the allotment for contingencies, in which no provision was made for this expenditure, and expressing the opinion that such charges should rather be met from the allotment for scavenging in the Engineer's Department.

Read memo. from the Resident Engineer, dated 8th August, estimating the cost for the remaining eight months of the year at Rs. 520.

Resolution.—Sanctioned that such disinfectants should in future be obtained by the Resident Engineer.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 1st August, recommending that an additional charge should be levied when a vessel desired to work all through the night, the practice having hitherto been to knock off work at 5 a.m.

Resolution.—No change need be made at present.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 10th August, applying for sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 300 required to cover the cost of removing plant and stores from Malet-bunder to within the workshop fence.

Resolution—Sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

On the motion of the Chairman, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest was appointed a member of the Harbour and Pilotage and Dock Committees, *vice* Mr. Forbes Adam.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 14th August, intimating that Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, was on 13th instant elected by the Chamber to act as a Trustee during the absence on leave of Mr. F. Forbes Adam.

Government Resolution No. 2822, dated 6th August, directing that all vessels leaving the port should be medically inspected before departure by the Health Officer of the Port.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Aug., 1883.	For week ending 14th Aug., 1882.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	17
" " out of "	17	23
" transported	8	17
" attended to	1	none

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 13th Aug., 1883.	For week ending 13th Aug., 1882.
Vessels entered ..	...	1
" left ..	...	16
" in dock ..	13	16

BENGAL.

ASSAULT.—Mrs. Jane Nicholas charged William Arthur Probyn with having assaulted her on Saturday last in Chandney Choke. She had " passed papers" (entered into mutual agreement) with Nicholas to live as his wife, and had been so living under his protection for the past five years. Recently the defendant accused her of infidelity to Nicholas, and prevailed upon her husband to keep a watch on her in concert with him. This circumstance being brought to her knowledge, she questioned the defendant about it, and suggested to him the jealousy of his own wife, and not to mind other person's wives. Thereupon he struck her in the presence of her husband, and would have assaulted her more severely, had not her husband come to her rescue. She now applied for a summons against him. Application granted.—*Indian Daily News.*

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—Antiquarians will be interested to hear that a stone bearing an ancient inscription has been found buried beneath three feet of sand, on the south side of the Alaina Temple. It is of sixty-three lines, and is perfect, with the exception a small square of granite that has been inserted at some remote date in the slab. It appears as if the stone had got damaged and had been mended by inserting a square patch in the slab, without the engraving being renewed. The result of this is that half of ten lines has been cut off from the inscription, but otherwise the inscription is perfect.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE NEWSPAPERS IN TROUBLE.—A few days ago the Magistrate of Rungpore issued, on the complaint of a European official at Rungpore, a warrant for the arrest of the printer, W. C. Soor, of the *Indian Mirror*. The offence complained of is defamation, alleged to be contained in a recent issue of that paper. The warrant was sent down to Calcutta and executed on Monday, when the defendant appeared before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and was released on finding substantial bail. A proclamation is now to be seen posted up on one of the pillars at the head of the staircase leading to the Police Court, calling on all faithful subjects of the Queen to afford information which will lead to the arrest of Mohendrolal Das and Upendralal Das, the printer and publisher, and proprietor, respectively, of a Bengali print called the *Bharat Bandhu*. The charge against these men is that they have defamed the Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, and have absconded on learning that warrants for their arrest have been issued. —*Englishman.*

SERIOUS ASSAULT BY A SCHOOLMASTER.—James Peter DeCosta, a schoolmaster, stands charged before Nawab Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, with having, on Sunday last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to a woman, named Shama Bebee. It appears that the complainant called on the defendant to demand her brother's wages, and stood outside the gate and made her demand, whereupon the accused asked the complainant's brother to come to work. The reply given was that he had not come to work, but for his pay. On this the accused took up a brick and threw it at them, which slightly touched the complainant. She still continued demanding her brother's dues, when defendant threw a second brick which missed her. A third and larger brick was then thrown, which struck her on the left side of the head, and defendant immediately after ran inside the compound. The woman on receiving the stroke fell insensible to the ground. The people assembled there carried her to the thannah whence she was sent to hospital, where her dying declaration was taken by his worship on Monday morning before the accused. The case stands adjourned. —*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 4th to the 10th instant, 3 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 20 native Christians, 278 Hindus, and 40 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of of 351 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 275. The deaths are thus classified, 29 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 84 from fever, 30 from dysentery, 32 from diarrhœa, and 173 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 45·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the seven previous years was 36·1 per 1,000 per annum.

CONFIRMATION AT THE R. C. CATHEDRAL.—On Wednesday morning Dr. Colgan said Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and administered the sacrament of Confirmation to about 100 candidates. Later on a solemn High Mass was sung by the Very Rev. T. Mayer, v.g., assisted by the Rev. Fathers Lee and Tailford, with Father Wallace as Master of Ceremonies. After the Mass a large number were enrolled members of the confraternity of the Sacred Heart, and 8 pupils of St. Mary's Seminary were enrolled in the Sodality of the children of Mary. —*Madras Mail.*

HINDOO VIRGIN WIDOW MARRIAGE.—A Native correspondent at Coconada sends us the following enthusiastic telegram :—" Thank God ! Another virgin widow marriage solemnized."

THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.—Information has been received from army head-quarters that free passages by rail will not be granted to teams from regiments of the H. S. Force, to compete at the forthcoming Bangalore Rifle Meeting, and that teams from regiments at Bellary and Kamptee will be granted free passages for the rifle meeting at Secunderabad.—*Ibid.*

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH AND THE JURISDICTION BILL.

THE letters on the Jurisdiction Bill which have from time to time appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* from the pen of Professor Wordsworth, have been compiled by Mr. B. B. Nagarkar and published in pamphlet form, with an additional prefatory letter, from which we extract the following :—

Dear Sir,—I have no objection to your reprinting the letters on the Jurisdiction Bill which I have addressed from time to time to the *Bombay Gazette*, if you think that there are persons who would like to possess them, or that their circulation will help the cause which we both have at heart. I need hardly add that it is a satisfaction to me to hear that they are appreciated, as you tell me they are, by the native public.

Your request that I should add a letter on the "Political Future of India" is one that I cannot undertake to meet. I have no pretensions to be a seer. I have no faith in the wonderful Thibetan Brotherhood, or the occult sciences, and I even think that the range of political prevision is more restricted than many clever people suppose. Our opponents at the present moment employ prophecy rather than argument as a controversial weapon, but not, so far as I can judge, with much effect or skill. In fact, their stock predictions of Imperial ruin and the collapse of British prestige in the East as the consequence of the very moderate reforms introduced by the present Indian Administration, are as puerile as anything in the dreary annals of Tory obstructiveness. I have no wish to follow them on this path, or to pretend to see more than a short way into the future. But I will here put down on paper what I conceive will be the direct consequences of the rejection or withdrawal of the Jurisdiction Bill, which many well-informed persons anticipate, and how, in my judgment, that event and those consequences should be viewed by the native public.

I believe then, to put the matter shortly, that the withdrawal of the Bill would be a great discouragement to all persons whose best hopes for India are founded on an increasing cordiality between the people and their rulers. I believe that a retrograde and illiberal policy will have gained in that event a great triumph, and that every native of India who understands political questions will view the matter in that light. I believe that the persons whom I have described in these letters as constituting "the party ascendency" will be convinced that henceforth their principles must direct the policy of the Empire. This party believes that a foreign government, founded, as they are always reminding us, on conquest and force, must always maintain a broad line of distinction between the subject and superior race ; and some foolish members of it even seem to think that the more galling and invidious that line of distinction can be made, the more safe and the more imposing becomes their own position. The spirit which pervades this class will be greatly strengthened and they will everywhere hail this victory as an earnest of more animating successes of the same kind hereafter.

I believe further that the moral status of the native public will be distinctly lowered. Natives will everywhere understand the withdrawal of the Bill to mean that they do not, and never can, possess the complete confidence of the ruling class. No native servant of the Crown, however loyal, able and experienced, can hope to be placed in any office which carries with it jurisdiction or authority of any kind over persons of English birth. This result appears to me to follow necessarily from the position which the most logical opponents of the Bill have taken up. The arguments of the political partisans, whether Conservatives or Liberals, do not ostensibly point to the same result, but in fact they are only a more reserved expression of the same view.

The moral consequences of so grave a blow to the self-respect of Her Majesty's native subjects cannot but be considerable. To considerations of this kind I know that our most active oponents are either supremely indifferent, or believe with conspicuous silliness that people never resent wrongs of that kind which are followed or accompanied by a few phrases of unmeaning conciliation. The diffusion of political knowledge and the growing capacity for forming political judgments, which are also striking phenomena in Indian society, excite the hilarity or contempt of these persons when they do not rather exult, as they sometimes do, with a self-complacency which is not at all unusual, that their intellectual shallowness in the hositility of educated native opinion. That educated opinion must become necessarily hostile to any government which adopts their principles is sufficiently obvious : and arguments are not less convincing, nor rhetoric less effective, because the language in which they are conveyed as not always faultless in idiom or grammar.

A more practical consequence must be the reduction of the possible area of native employment in Government service. I have touched upon this point in one of my letters. Here I will only add that a class of public servants who cannot be trusted with the same powers as their colleague of European birth will always be regarded as an inferior class and reserved for subordinate posts. The same diminution in consideration necessarily attaches to all the native servants of Government in whatever position ; and every European officer will be encouraged to believe that it would be an unendurable humiliation to be placed in official subordination to any native. This practically is the case now, but must be confined to subordinate offices or relegated to remote districts where they cannot come into competition with Europeans. This is the result which the constant opponents of the Bill really desire and for which they will probably now work with redoubled energy.

The effect on the social relations of Europeans and natives must also be not inconsiderable. Some persons will perhaps say that those relations are already so restricted and formal that a new element of restriction cannot matter much. But so much is clear that an act which would be almost equivalent to a formal vote of want of confidence in the educated portion of the native community cannot be favourable to sentiments of cordiality and mutual respect. The immediate consequences of this may be superficial and insignificant ; but no one who is capable of serious political reflection will forget that those consequences may conceal the germs of grave future embarrassments.

I have stated plainly what I think would be the consequences of the triumph to which the "party of ascendency" are looking forward : and I now proceed to indicate in a few words what appears to be the line of conduct which these consequences impose upon native politicians.

In the first place, I hope they will not be led to form from what has happened an exaggerated estimate of English ill-will and prejudice. They should remember that we have been quite as fiercely among ourselves for privileges, and sometimes used language of one another quite as harsh as that which has been lately directed against themselves. They should further remember that a great number of moderate well-meaning persons are hurried on in times of political agitation into deeds and words for which they afterwards feel keenly ashamed. In movements of this kind the first impulse is overbearing, and we find in the men of a class whose professional *amour-propre* had been lately wounded, which has not been generally distinguished for hostility to repression and privilege, and which is active and energetic, a notable an interesting political question from the narrow point of view of a trade-union, and with a license of language which even those institutions have learnt to discourage.

Again, the native public should bear in mind that the amount of support which this agitation has received in England is neither considerable nor weighty, and is almost confined to one political party. I do not also think they should attach all party in England are convinced of the reasonableness and necessity of the change proposed by Mr. Ilbert's Bill, though they do not think it consistent with party fidelity to openly express their views. I should surmise, though I have no precise information on this point, that Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Richard Temple are among this class. I cannot believe that either of those eminent men would have listened with any pleasure the other day in St. James's Hall to Sir A. Arbuthnot or Mr. J. Maclean.

In India also, it must be remembered, that the majority which has withstood the passion and clamour of the hour includes a great number of persons distinguished for intelligence and political experience. This is unquestionably the case in our Presidency, and I believe it to be so elsewhere. Indeed at times the opinion of this class of persons would have been decisive and carried with it the great mass of neutral or unreflecting persons who have swelled the forces of the agitators. The excitement which has prevailed has been unusually tumultuous and has never been very energetic. It was imported from Bengal or inspired by wire-pullers in London who exercise a certain control over the local press. The most important fact connected with the discussion to which, I suppose, this Bill has given rise, is, so far as Bombay is concerned, the public meeting of the native community held last May in the Town Hall. That meeting not only afforded an instructive ethical contrast to the Byculla cutta meeting, but it proved, what no one can now doubt, the high capacity for political discussion and the political temper which exist in Bombay. It is impossible that a community possessing those capacities can be permanently retained on an inferior legal and constitutional level to other classes of Her Majesty's subjects in their own country. There is no occasion, therefore, for discouragement or despondency. This is the first inference which I draw from the data before us and commend to your consideration.

The next point which irresistibly suggests itself is the great importance of strengthening and expanding all existing organizations for the expression of native public opinion and combined political action. I am not now advocating an agitation parallel to that which we have lately witnessed in opposition to the Jurisdiction Bill. I would, in my judgment, be inexpedient and premature, an embarrassment rather than an assistance to the Government and to Liberal politicians in England. If the total result of this year's campaign should turn out unfavourable to the native cause, I would never counsel a direct attack on a strong position held by a superior force, flushed with victory and fully prepared for energetic resistance. That would be a bad strategy in politics as it would be in war. Rather you should take counsel to organise, discipline and perfect all your means of attack, to bring up new forces, to strengthen your reserves, and to occupy in force, every position which interrupts the enemy's communications, which cuts him off from his supports and makes his position less tenable. These are the methods, and this is the strategy, by which political victories have been gained in England ; often after arduous and protracted campaigns after many reverses and many disappointments.

Obviously one position of great importance to which attention should be directed is the constitution of the Corporation of Bombay, less than one proportion in it of native and European members. I have expressed an opinion in these letters, to which I still adhere, that Lord Lytton's patronage service is a mere delusion and a snare, and would probably part of that nobleman's scheme for excluding, as far as possible, from the service of Government natives of active intelligence and independent character. They are already in fact practically excluded from competing in London by the conditions of the examination. I think the time is come when one-third of that service ought to be reserved for competition in India, and provision made for the support of a certain number of successful native candidates during a two-years' residence in England in the institution of Government scholarships. If the pressure of organised native opinion could secure this result during the next five or ten years, the position of the opponents of the Jurisdiction Bill will be turned, and soon become untenable.

The proposals of the Education Commission have not yet been made public, but they seem to point to a great extension of popular education in combination with that enlarged scope offered by Lord Ripon's Government to local energy. It may be assumed also that there will be no abrupt diminution of the support now afforded to higher education. Though I cannot believe that the time has yet come when higher education can be abandoned to voluntary care supplemented by Government grants, yet I should rejoice to see signs in this part of India of the development of institutions for higher education not directly dependent on Government. For one I believe they would be more efficient agents in the development of public spirit and political knowledge. Institutions conducted by Missionaries cannot be expected to possess the same efficiency and intelligently : and Government colleges, officered by gentlemen who can be dismissed on very brief notice from Government service, are perhaps not much more efficient and can only promote these ends indirectly if they promote them at all. But educational progress, however conducted, must tell decisively in your favour. Every new school, every new college, is a nail in the coffin prepared for those doctrines which have shown themselves this year so arrogant, so full of life, so confident, that they have a great future before them.

That passage of my last letter which indicated a disbelief in the fitness of India for Parliamentary institutions will probably not please all my readers. But they are mistaken if they suppose that there is the slightest inconsistency between that view and a hearty support of all scheme for the development of local liberties and local self-government. But Parliamentary institutions cannot prosper in a country in which the citizens have not been trained, for some generations, to manage those affairs which they understand and which touch them most closely. The proposals of Lord Ripon's Government seem to me so judicious, so truly conservative, in the just sense of that word, that I am confounded at the opposition they have aroused. The panic of old officials who seem to think that the business of life and death itself will come to an end unless they have everywhere a hand in it, seems in this case the more unreasonable as everyone knows to what an extent the power which they believe they wield is really wielded by others whose puppets in effect they so often become. I can well believe that a successful development of local self-government must lead to the introduction before long of a representative element into our local legislative councils. I believe that those councils would be thereby greatly strengthened and the necessary authority of Government not impaired. This is an end towards which attention may be advantageously directed during the next few years.

These slight suggestions, which I have thrown together without much attention to order and without much explanation or development, may suffice to indicate the nature of the advice which I believe would be given to native politicians by their most reasonable English supporters if the Jurisdiction Bill should be withdrawn. Perhaps they might be summed up in that pregnant sentence of Edmund Burke, "your adversary is your helper." The impact of the rather rude blow dealt this year will not be ungratefully remembered hereafter if its effect has been to inspire you with new spirit and double your capacities for exertion.—Yours, &c.,

W. WORDSWORTH.

Bombay, July 22nd.

ARMY CRAMMERS.

IT hardly needed the light which has been shed by the newspaper correspondence of the last few days on the proceedings of a certain well-known "crammer" to convince those people who have thought about the matter at all that there is something wrong about the state of things of which this gentleman and his peculiar methods are the outcome. At this season of the year some thousands of lads are returning to the bosoms of their families, after a more or less prolonged sojourn at various cramming establishments ; and if a poll could be taken of the parents and guardians of those young men, it is extremely probable that the verdict they would give would be the reverse of favourable. Not, of course, that they would often have anything to say against the personal conduct of the crammers themselves. Whatever revelations may be made concerning Mr. Wren, there is not much doubt that the army coach or civil service tutor is, as a general rule, a well-educated, competent, and hard-working gentleman. He has usually taken high honours in classics or mathematics at Oxford or Cambridge ; he is probably a good and careful teacher, or he could hardly hope to keep his business going ; and if he sometimes makes very fair profits, he certainly deserves them as some compensation for the strain and responsibility involved in the care of the twenty or thirty pupils who look to him for success in one of the twelve. There is not much to complain of in the men themselves : it is not their fault if the conditions under which they work are bad for their pupils, morally and intellectually. But it is very well worth the while of people who are not interested in the matter professionally to consider how very unsatisfactory is this cramming stage through which ten out of every twelve of our young officers and civilians pass : all the more, that it is about the only tangible result of the examination system which was introduced some years ago. That system has not fulfilled the anticipations either of its friends or its foes. It has not operated as the ladder by which natural leaders of men who have the misfortune to be born in a cottage are to be selected and placed in the forefront of the public service ; it has not to any perceptible extent raised the level of culture in cavalry regiments and Indian stations ; and it certainly has not made it much easier or cheaper for a poor man to start his son in life. Such results have, it is true, been due to the vulgar pedants and effeminate bookworms to do the work of the nation in war and peace. Our subalterns and our competition wallahs are English gentlemen very much like the men who were at Woolwich and Addiscombe a generation ago ; which is not surprising, seeing that they are frequently the sons or the nephews or the younger brothers of the latter. And this being so, the crammer remains an almost as effective instrument for passing examinations—a result which was certainly never contemplated by the most violent of the declaimers against patronage and purchase. Yet he is a perfectly natural product of the principle of division of labour. In education, as in other things, the specialist can nearly always beat the general practitioner, out of the field. The schoolmaster has many things to attend to : the physical and moral well-being of his boys, as well as the cultivation of their minds, the wants of a great number of boys who are not going into the army and the civil service. The tutor is not troubled by any of these considerations. He has to coach his lads to get a specified number of marks in one particular examination ; and naturally he is able to do it pretty well. Whether in the process the pupil really derives anything of that training of the mind which is better than instruction, whether his reasoning powers and his taste are cultivated, or are left to the mental influence of their deteriorating or improving, he is not required to consider. He is expected to "cram :" not to educate.

That the process is bad intellectually is admitted on all sides. So strongly has it been felt, that Lord Salisbury lowered the age for Indian civil service appointments for the express purpose (which has scarcely been fulfilled) of defeating the designs of the crammers. And to the credit of candidates for the army that the mischief is the greatest. Among them the objects of the whole proceeding are revealed with engaging artlessness. There is no sort of pretence that knowledge is being pursued for its own sake. The army pupil is at his crammer's for the express purpose of making a certain number of marks when he has the "paper" before him. His interest in his work is of the smallest. Some of the lads have not heard of the battle of Plassey for the first time when he enters the establishment and intends to hear the last of six months or a year later when he gets to Standhurst. In the interval all his energies are directed to the "stunning" of the examination-paper of stock questions, which in most cases an experienced tutor could set beforehand. Anything which does not directly tend to this result is regarded with suspicion. If the coach wanders a little out of the main track of his subject, or gets on to those side-lines which are often the most interesting route in any study, he is liable to be pulled up short by an indignant remonstrance from his pupil. The acquisition of any knowledge that does not "pay," or that is not likely to be "asked" in the papers, is resented by the latter as being something which is not set down in the bond. It is hard to see what benefit is to be gained from such a system, based in this spirit, or how examination on them can be any real test of ability. No doubt a very clever boy can scarcely fail to pass, or a very stupid one to be ploughed ; but in the case of the general run of candidates it is the business capacity of the tutor and his power of giving the right "tips" which are really brought to the test. No one who knows the way in which boys are coached for the line in the civil service will contend that the examination can really select either the candidate of the best natural powers or the candidate who has been most carefully educated ; and if the competitive system fails to do this its justification, as its seems to us, disappears. Moreover, a sojourn of a few months at a suburban army crammer's is likely to have a considerable effect on a youth's morals and manners ; and the effect is not generally a good one. Parents who send their sons to the "Shop" and helped the fortunes of the Whooper-up are to prevent the gaiety of nations from being eclipsed by the Dude. At present the Whooper-up only practises in music halls " and plates where they sing" and smoke. If perhaps he still less satisfied if they knew exactly how large a portion of their time had been spent in loitering about billiard-tables and bar-rooms. It is not the fault of the crammer that he is selected by his pupils, who is often a lady, dowered by nature with high spirits and the gift of song. At this sad moment, when we are all so "susceptible," when the Chinese and Annamites and people of the Congo and the Niger hang their heads in speechless grief, the world needs an international Whooper-up. At home we have had a social Whooper-up, whom we kindly lent the Americans, but he seems unequal to the occasion. Many a party in this season that has waned sadly required the services of a Whooper-up with a cheerful manner, a stock of new stories, and a proper contempt for well-bred "drearihead." A literary Whooper-up is sadly needed by most of our contemporary novelists, whose volumes are deficient in gaiety. The City has long pined for a commercial Whooper-up, and, in fact life needs to be Whooped-up in all its departments.

The other fresh American type is less remarkable —the Bouncer. One might suppose that a Bouncer was a noisy braggart ; but no. A scientific writer in the *Nation* describes the Bouncer as a "gallant, strong man." Every one who has mixed in good society in Whitechapel will understand the functions of the Bouncer when we explain that he is merely the English "chucker out." When the Whooper-up has been somewhat too successful, when liberty verges on licence and gaiety on wanton delirium, the Bouncer selects the gayest of the gay, and—bounces him. How does it, we learn, with the utmost delicacy and gentleness, as a parent, might deal with a child in anger, might bounce an erring child. To "bounce" is simply to prevail on persons whose mirth interferes with the general enjoyment to withdraw from society which they embarrass neither can adorn. The Bouncer almost invariably uses gentle means and moral persuasion. He bounces "the erring " as if he loved them." His reputation for strength and science are so great that at no one cares to resist the Bouncer and the boldest hold their breath and let themselves be bounced without a murmur. To the political philosopher it may well seem as if Europe needed a Bouncer. Prince Bismarck has once performed the office with firmness, and may be relied on, perhaps, in certain circumstances, to correct the exuberant member of international society.—*Daily News.*

THE INTERNATIONAL THEORY OF THE CANAL.

WHEN we see the selfish greediness with which class-interests assert themselves in politics, we do not wonder that there should be a craving after that international administration of the interests common to more than one nation, which seems to promise something like an equitable holding of the scales,—a balance, if not of power, at least of national greed. This, if we understand it aright, is the motive which induces one of our ablest contemporaries to advocate the acquisition of the Suez Canal by an International Commission like that which regulates the navigation of the Danube, in whose hands the Suez Canal might be administered without fear of selfish preponderance of any single Power. There is something in the enthusiasm in such displays as we had in the meeting at Lloyd's last week, and in Alderman Cotton's speech at the Cannon Street Hotel on Wednesday. It is not till we see the ugly rush of a class inspired chiefly by commercial greed exclaiming, like Alderman Cotton, at the meeting on Wednesday, with a brutal candour, that it considers Egypt "almost as England's property" and that for that reason the second Suez Canal ought to be made " in English interests, and English interests only," that we begin to cast about for means,—which are too often more or less in the region of dreamland,—for the defeat of this tyranny of the pocket, which so often endangers, and sometimes positively degrades, the very idea of empire. But we do not believe that there is any real solution of the difficulty in the direction of that international Commission which a German contemporary has suggested, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* has so eagerly seized upon. Consider the situation. In the first place, here is a great and very prosperous company in possession, which has already spent a good many millions in a very adventurous and risky enterprise, now at last yielding twenty per cent., and promising with some thing like certainty to yield thirty per cent. before many years are out. In other words, the property of this company is already a rich one, and is eagerly brought by investors for five or six times as much as has been actually invested in it. Now, here is the first difficulty of an International Commission. How is the International Commission to find the means of buying out such a company as this, and who is to decide amongst the nations represented on it if disputes arise, as disputes certainly would arise, as to the proper mode of administering so profitable a concern ? We may be sure of one thing, that the present shareholders,—of whom Englishmen are a large element,—would never consent to hand over their valuable property to an International Commission to administer, but would insist on being bought out by that Commission at the full value of their shares as that value is affected by the commercial prospects of the immediate future. Well, how is the International Commission to get the means of buying them out ? Is each nation of Europe to contribute by its taxation to the cost of expropriating, and in what proportion ? If it is to be in the proportion of their actual use of the Canal, England, it is said, would have to contribute four-fifths ; and does any one suppose that Englishmen would consent to let the British Government contribute, say, eighty millions,—for we do not believe that the Canal could be bought much under a hundred millions at the present high price of its shares,—towards the cost of a scheme so untried and so critical as the transfer of an adventure in which they are profoundly interested to a nondescript body like an International Commission?

But even if the United Kingdom were willing to acquiesce in such a chimerical enterprise,—and no enterprise could be imagined less likely to command English assent,—would the French shareholders, who have had all the credit of originating the scheme, and who have the keenest national pride in their achievement, listen for a moment to any plan which would either diminish their influence over the conduct of the enterprise, as it would do if the national contribution were proportionate to the use of the Canal, or else tax Frenchmen very heavily to maintain their national influence over it,—an influence which they now exert by and through the company which originated it ? When people talk of an International Commission, they are thinking not of the management of a commercial enterprise, but of the political guardianship of the neutrality of the Canal in time of war. That is a totally different affair, and might, no doubt, be regulated by an International Commission, as the British Government have themselves more than once suggested. But it is one thing to keep neutrality on an arm of the sea by an International Commission, and a totally different thing to manage a very great commercial speculation by the help of such an agency ; and for our own parts, we cannot imagine a project more hopeless than that of either, on the one hand, persuading a prosperous company of this sort to trust its commercial prospects to the hands of an International Commission which would gain nothing by its success and lose nothing by its failure, or, on the other hand, persuading the various nations which would, through their Governments, take part in such a Commission, to buy out at great expense the interests of a company in which they have very little concern, and the administration of which they would in the end be compelled, probably, to trust more or less to the agents of the great sea-going peoples. Either alternative is equally out of the question. The present company can do well enough all that will be necessary to make it a very great financial success, though it cannot improve the means of transit as it would be improved by the scheme which the British Government have proposed. But to transfer the commercial enterprise into the hands of an International Commission is absolutely impracticable by any machinery which we can conceive, either because it would be repudiated by the present company as fatal to their interests, or because it would be repudiated by the Governments to which appeals have to be made to indemnify the existing company for its property.

If, on the other hand, it be proposed that England and France together, as the nations chiefly interested, should take over the concern and manage it as a joint political trust, we should have all the evils and irritations of the Dual Control in Egypt over again, without any of the neutral international elements which are assumed to be nonconductors of international jealousy and rivalry. No plan less hopeful can be imagined than to take the commercial speculation out of the hands of the company, which regards it solely as a commercial speculation, and to lodge it in the hands of the two Governments principally interested in it as a political speculation. If, in such a case, France and England were not quarrelling over it every year of their lives, it would be a miracle of self-control on the part of both Governments. In short, the dilemma of the International solution of the problem is this,—either it must be confided to the hands of the nations chiefly concerned in it commercially and politically—and then there would be no end of quarrels ; or it must be confided to the hands of a number of national trustees not greatly interested in it, either commercially or politically, and then it would be commercially mismanaged, while they would be greatly interested in it would be constantly tempted to rescue it from the hands of the disinterested, and therefore incapable, trustees.

The conclusion seems to us inevitable that nothing less suitable can be imagined for such an undertaking as the Suez Canal than the direction of an International Commission. It is essentially a commercial undertaking and must be commercially managed, although it may and must be under sound political regulation. It is a practicable, though an immoral, proposal to force the hand of the Egyptian Government, for the purpose of plundering a company which has executed a wonderful international work in a manner worthy of all praise. We can understand, though we reject with indignation, the suggestions of Alderman Cotton, and of those who talk as he does. But we cannot understand the proposal which puts such a profitable commercial concern as this to an International Commission, because we cannot see how such a Commission could possibly be trusted by the company as it exists now, how it could acquire the means of buying the company out, and subsequently administering a delicate commercial concern of this kind in the manner in which a mercantile company that understands its business can always be trusted to administer it.—*Spectator.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH NORDENFELDT GUNS.

THE usually peaceful valley of Dartford, in Kent, had its pastoral repose rudely disturbed by a succession of most distracting sounds yesterday (July 25). The town folk, apparently prepared for some occurrence of uncommon interest, turned out at every corner to watch with curious eyes the many visitors of more or less celebrity who in a long string of waggonettes were whirled rapidly through the streets on their way to a secluded hollow, where Mr. Nordenfeldt's experiments with weapons of frightfully destructive power were to be conducted. Nervous natives have perhaps had opportunities of becoming in some measure inured to these hideous noises by means of some preliminary trials on a small scale. Had they, however, been aware of the nature of the weapons with which their tingling ears were to be assailed for some hours, it is hardly conceivable that they would have welcomed in any friendly spirit the two or three hundred respectable and intelligent gentlemen with whom it visit those strangely warlike notes were associated. The dull thunder of heavy artillery is as nothing to the rapid and ear-splitting detonations of these machine guns. No doubt much of the terror they produce in an enemy's ranks is due to this cause. The moral effect of a fire thus due to this panied by sounds so awful must naturally be enormous, but evidence was speedily afforded of the fact that their discharge is not all sound and fury signifying nothing ; and any person who after watching a storm of bullets from these engines of destruction crashing through planks and spars must have acquired a fairly vivid idea of the terrific havoc that would be wrought by them among compact masses of men or upon the spars and rigging of unarmoured ships. It would appear as if the swiftest of torpedo boats could hardly come within range of their withering fire without being doomed to certain destruction. A weapon from which twelve hundred missiles may be hurled in the space of a single minute is not one that ordinary troops would care to face, or the most daring adventurers be eager to run the gauntlet even under cover of darkness. The chances are that considerably more than one bullet of the twelve hundred would find its billet, though the gun were fired at random. These weapons, however, have the deadly precision of rifles, and their fire can be brought to bear with marvellous rapidity on the smallest object, or scattered over a wide area by a slow sweeping motion of the muzzle. They were not inaptly described yesterday by one spectator as "Death's reaping machines," and truly their capacity for slaughter might inspire with awe the sternest soldier who has cooly faced the grim Reaper on more than one hard-fought field.

The merits and demerits of these weapons could hardly have been put to a more severe test than they were yesterday, or proven in the presence of spectators better qualified to form judgment on every essential point. The Admiralty was represented by Sir Thomas Brassey, Mr. George Rendle, and Mr. N. Barnaby, chief constructor. Among the distinguished officers of both services who had accepted invitations to be present were Admirals Boys, Hood, Hamilton, Gore Jones, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Sir R. Richards ; Generals Sir Lintorn Simmons, Strachey, Younghusband, Sir Frederick Campbell, Curtis, Sir Edward Hamley ; &c., &c.

The experiments commenced with a trial for rapidity simply of the new twelve-barrel Nordenfeldt gun, mounted on a specially designed naval carriage, which is of little weight, and so simple in construction that it enables the weapon to be quickly laid in any direction, or to be fired while its muzzles are traversing a circle. Feeders above the breech are filled with ball cartridges of the exact calibre of a Martini rifle. By the mere movement of a lever to and fro the twelve barrels are discharged simultaneously. Hoppers to fit on the feeders keep them constantly replenished, and so incessant is the fire that in half a minute 600 shots were discharged. The great drawback to such terrible rapidity is that the barrels get too hot to be touched after so many volleys. A single barrel, weighing only thirteen pounds, and fixed on a tripod rest not much heavier was next tried. With this fifty-four rounds were got off in the allotted half minute. This weapon has been designed more for use on board ship or by cavalry on a reconnaissance. For the latter purpose, however, its advantages are not very apparent, despite the deadly effect of its fire. The barrel gets so hot that fatal delay would sometimes occur before it could be separated from its rest for facility of carriage, and its superiority over a repeating rifle is doubtful. A three-barrel of rifle calibre weighing only 56lb. and mounted on wheels struck one as being a much more serviceable weapon, especially for use with infantry. It is also fitted to a tripod rest, so that it could be quite as well used in the tops of a ship as in the field. With its 42 volleys, or 126 shots, were fired in 30 seconds. Then it was taken from its carriage with great celerity and borne away by four men at a double over rough ground. A five-barrel gun, constructed on precisely similar principles, was next tried, and 300 shots got in the same time. For carrying this and its carriage when separated, bearer poles of very ingenious design have been devised. From a 10-barrel gun 900 shots were discharged in the half-minute. Then a hundred rounds were fired from it with automatic spreading motion, showing how an advancing line of infantry could be mowed down. These volleys were directed against stout-deal doors just where a mountain brace was put to strengthen them. The bullets tore through this in a perfect line, and shattered the woodwork to splinters. Then 200 rounds were fired at an elevation of 30deg. to show how a ship's masts could be raked, and then, with the muzzles depressed, a similarly deadly fire was poured into imaginary torpedo boats. In each case the 200 rounds were fired in eleven or twelve seconds.

Following these came trials with guns of one-inch calibre, designed for use in torpedo boats or as mastheads. With the double barrel as at present adopted in our own service twenty shots were fired in six seconds, and a trial for penetration against a steel plate one-eighth of an inch thick at a distance of fifty yards proved completely successful. The projectile for this gun is of hardened steel weighing seven and a quarter ounces. The charge is 625 grains, and the initial velocity 1,510 feet a second. From a two-pounder gun of and inch and-a-half calibre, the shot went clean through two inch plates of iron with a thin steel plate in front of them, and from a two-inch gun the 5lb. shell penetrated five iron plates, each an inch thick. The breech action of these weapons is extremely simple, and the extracting levers have enormous power. Hence the guns can be discharged very rapidly, and with the heavier of them fourteen rounds were fired in six seconds. A "galloping carriage" designed by Lord Charles Beresford to carry a Nordenfeldt gun of rifle calibre, and to be used in the field when celerity of movement is of great importance, was next experimented with. Lord Charles undertook the duties of driver, for which as an accomplished whip he is admirably qualified. This carriage was driven rapidly from point to point covering a distance of two-thirds of a mile, and halting to fire at seven stations. Over difficult ground and drawn by only two horses it moved very rapidly, and fifty rounds were fired in just over five minutes. The purposes to which this invention could be applied are manifold, and if cleverly handled a battery of such guns might produce the greatest moral impression on an enemy. Somewhat similar experiments were tried with an infantry carriage designed by Colonel Alt, and very smartly handled by volunteers of the Central London Rangers Gun Club, under command of Captain Armit. They came into action very quickly, and manœuvred over rough ground with admirable skill. Without exception, the experiments were completely successful, and many of the results were warmly commended by experienced gunners.—*Daily News.*

MANIFESTO OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

THE Social Democratic Associations of the metropolis, who just now are most active at the East-end of London, have issued a manifesto, in which, after lamenting the suppression of the Paris Commune of 1871, and "the assassination" of 35,000 of its most heroic defenders, they state that "the capitalists are again alarmed by the unprecedented growth of Socialism." The Associations accuse the ruling classes, both aristocratic and capitalistic, with having "exploited' the working men, and declare that "Governments, no matter of what party, are the instruments of these classes, and under different disguises of judges and police, priests or bangmen, use their strength and energies to support the monopolies and privileges of the exploiters." The question "do we at least possess the right of expressing our thoughts?" is answered in the negative. Not only in Russia, Germany, and France, but in England, Freethinkers and men like the editors of the *Freethelt* are imprisoned for expressing their opinions. If the working classes desire a new order of society, "in which every one should produce according to his ability and consume according to his necessities," it will have to be conquered by the working people for themselves. The Associations have no confidence

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

THE returns of the Bank of England which have just been published are of a favourable character, and the proportion of the reserve to the liabilities has risen to 47 per cent. With a reserve of £12,800,000, and three and four months bills discountable in the open market at ¼ per cent. under the Bank rate, there seems no immediate prospect of dear money. In Stock Exchange securities, French Rentes have fallen ¼, but Rupee paper is ⅛ higher. Four per cents. £80⅜ ; 4½ per cents. £83½ per one thousand rupees. Oriental Bank shares £12½ ; Chartered's £23 ; Mercantile's £15½ ; Hongkong's £59½. In the General Produce markets, Linseed is firm ; Rapeseed unchanged ; Wheat fluctuating. The Manchester market remains steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady ; Surats and arrivals firm. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales Surats. Good Machine-ginned Broach is 1-16d. higher, but other spot prices are unaltered. July Good Fair Westerns to arrive 4d. In New York quotations are unchanged. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday.	5,940,000	4,641,400	5,734,900
Thursday's receipts	1,000	500	3,500
Total since 1st Sept.	5,941,000	1,641,900	5,738,400

Reuter telegraphs from Cairo that "the Egyptian Cotton crop presents a favourable appearance and an early yield is expected."

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 50⅛d. per oz., but private messages named 50⅝d., adding that as high as 50 11-16d. is asked for forward delivery. Although Calcutta is reported firmer at 1s. 7¼d. for telegraphic transfer and 1s. 8 1-16d. for six months' credits, there is a quieter feeling here, and the forward rates which were current yesterday are not obtainable to-day. There was little or nothing done in the afternoon, but the position of Calcutta and the tone of the Silver market in London lead us to look forward to a firm feeling prevailing on the resumption of business after the holidays :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 25-32d. to 13-16d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	fcs. 2·09.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, but steady. Rates show a drop of ⅛ per cent. We quote :—4 per cents. Rs. 99⅜ ; 4½ per cents. Rs. 103⅝ to Rs. 104.

SHARES.—Berar and Fort Press shares have improved to Rs. 310 and Rs. 2,950 respectively. Some Mofussils were sold at Rs. 445. Bombay Cottons have declined to Rs. 880 and New Indians to Rs. 227½. In Mill Companies there is only a moderate business doing. Sales are reported of Alliances at Rs. 930 ; Dhunrumseys at Rs. 675 ; Empress at Rs. 860 ex. dividend ; Hindustans at Rs. 1,145 ; Jewraz Balloos at Rs 1,230 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,115 ; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,027½ ; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,420 ; Mazagons at Rs. 255 ; Nationals at Rs. 1,030 ; Orientals at Rs. 765 ; Southern Indias at Rs. 535 ; and Western Indias at Rs. 1,045. Kemp and Company's shares are inquired for at Rs. 306.

COTTON remains steady in sympathy with the tone of the home markets, but there is no improvement in the inquiry, which continues on a limited scale, and prices show little or no change. Rain is badly wanted in Khangaum and Mortizapore. Oomrawattee can perhaps do without it for about a week. Private reports to native dealers state that a few showers have fallen at Barsee and Ahmednuggur. A slight downpour is reported from Sholapore. We quote :—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,		Rs. 175
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	155-166
Do.	Good	160-161
Do.	F. G. F.	153-154
Dhollera,	F. G.	165-166
Do.	Good	160-161
Do.	F. G. F.	152
Bengal	Good	135
Westerns	Good	154
Do.	F. G. F.	159
Dharwar Saw-ginned,	Good	164
Compta		140

LINSEED is in strong demand, and there are willing buyers at Rs. 5-13 per cwt. ; but holders are now asking Rs. 5-13½.

RAPESEED is unchanged. A small business is reported at our quotations. Guzerat Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 per cwt. ; Cawnpore Rs. 7-7 to Rs. 7-8.

WHEAT continues firm, and prices have advanced about 8 annas per candy. We quote :—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 33½ to Rs. 34 per candy ; Yellow, Rs 28½ to Rs. 29 ; Luskari, Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27½ ; Cathe, Rs. 24½ to Rs. 24½.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool are steady without quotable alteration. Cargo is wanted for the Adriatic ports, and can be booked at comparatively low rates.

PIECE-GOODS.—Business in the bazaar is almost at a stand-still, on account of the approach of the holidays coupled with the continued absence of rain in the consuming districts.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	3 do	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	100	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,110
Akola Press Co	35	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,115
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	405
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 75	610
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press	300	500	500		880
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,215
Dhollera P. & G. Co	300	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,370
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.a.	2,950
French Press Co	400	500	all	75 p.a.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	...	330
Motiwali Co	3,120	400	400	Rs. 30	445
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	227½
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	600	100	665
Stad Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Stad. & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon, In Press Co	300	00	500	25	900
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		60	765

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	80	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	560
Anglo-Indian S. & W Company	30,000	10	100	Rs. 7½	141
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	50	500	12½p.c.	640
AllianceCotto & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000		Rs. 30	930
Bhowanigur Mills	4,800	100	100		30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,040
BudneiraM'fg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	425
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	745
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 33	940
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	ni	678
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 2½	860 xd
Do. New issue	...	125	Rs.125	Rs. 5	215 xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	940
Golam Babe S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	470
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000		760
Hindustan	1,040	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	1,145
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,270
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	450	..	520
Jubilee All Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,230
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
Khatao Maokuniee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,115
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	131 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	3 175
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,027½
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,420
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p. c.	255
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 67	1,550
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,030
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,070
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 39	765
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	380
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	310
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 51	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,560 xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	905
Southern India	500	500	500	Rs. 3	535
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,045
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	222½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Slive Donald, 1,788 tons, Captain R Campbell, will sail on the 20th instant for Chittagong in ballast.

THE steamer Cascapedia, 1,924 tons, Captain P. Dyle, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Roselette, Mr. A. Turner, Captain Thomas Owens, Mrs. Berthram, two Misses Cummins, Captain Crowder, Miss Cavandish, Mr. Newbith, and 26 deck.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Mount Lebanon(s)	Whitson	Hull.
	Pachumba (s)	Johnston	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Cascapedia, Dyle, to Liverpool.
Ship Slive Donald, Campbell, to Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Maclean, to London.
Steamer Culna, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Duply de Lorne, to Hull.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13.—Ships Lady Lawrence and Golden Horn. Barque Prince Charlie.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hesperia s—100 barrels vegetable oil, Abdoolhoosein Sulemanjee.
Utopia s—170 barrels ale, Wallace and Co ; 1 hogshead sherry, The Byculla Club.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Grant s—2 cases carriage lamps, Jamsetjee Eduljee Mistry.
Thessaly s—50 cases brandy, D. R. Dady and Co.
Sicily s—45 cases brandy, D. R. Dady and Co.
Macedonia s—1 case cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s—100 cases yellow metal sheets, Framjee Sands and Co ; 884 casks soft spelter, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 1,051 plates soft spelter, and 50 bottles quick silver, Harrydass Goculdass ; 56 packages glassware, Jaffer Rummull ; 28 packages papers, Merasheb Abdoolally ; 30 cases champagne, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.
Agra s—50 packages empty glass vials, Tyebally abdoolally, 10 casks shot, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.
Sheran s—6 packages claret, Watson and Co.
Patna s—7 cases burgandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Surat s—333 cases papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Son ; 11 cases medicines, Warden and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cholon s—950 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
China s—15 boxes bar silver (Rs. 80,000), The H.and S. Bank.

FROM GENOA.

China s—19 boxes bar silver (Rs. 100,000), The H. and S. Bank ; 22 boxes bar silver (Rs. 100,000), The N. Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—14 cwts dry ginger and 170 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Harroon Esmail ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 104 bales cotton, Dewjee Damjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Maclean s—2,000 cwts bones, Cassum Mahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Bivouac s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lero s—3,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,500 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bass Rock s—1,750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Energia s—20,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR PERSIAM.

Cascapedia s—303 cwts rice, Cowasjee and Nusserwanjee Dubash.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—110 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Utopia s—1,300 cwts groundnuts and 4,200 cwts poppy seed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Cholon s—4½ cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 1 box shawls, C. Lowell.
China s—325 cwts horns, Ebram Joosub ; 2,010 cwts myraflowers, Tyebjee and Co ; 4,000 cwts mowra flowers, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Utopia s—4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.
China s—4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.
China s—100 barrels castor oil, K. Rubilatino and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alleyghany—1,389 cwts poppyseed, M. Spiteri and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 16.

Asbury, Surg., on leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 16.

Challenor, Capt., R. A., on leave, to Poona.

August 17.

Kellir, Capt., 23rd Bombay N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—Vols. J. Reid and A. Rushton to B Company ; and Vol. F. McCombie to E. Company.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON,
Lieut. and Acting Adjt., B.V.R.C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 14.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Moberly, to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Magte, Nellore, during the absence of Mr. W. J. Tate on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Myine Mullaly is temporarily appointed on the special duty of preparing the Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1882-83, with effect from the 16th Sept. 1883.

Mr. A. E. C. Stuart to be Special Assist. to the Collectors of Nilgiri and Malabar for the investigation of titles and the demarcation of escheats in the Wynaad.

Mr. Robert Sewell, to act as Collr. and Magte. of the Dist., Chingleput, during the absence of Mr. Prince on privilege leave, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn.-Major Arthur Luke Hackett, Civil Surgn., Salem, to act as Supt. of the Central Jail at Salem, without prejudice to his other duties, with effect from the 16th July, 1883.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentleman to be a Municipal Commissioner for the City of Madras :—

Seventh Divn.—Mr. L. Garthwaite, Inspr. of Schools, Presidency Divn., vice Dr. Macleane' resigned.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn.-Major R. W. Cockerill, Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Medical College, to act as Principal during the absence on leave of Surgn.-Major J. Keess, or until further orders, without prejudice to his own duties.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. H. P. Salmon, Assist. Commissr. of Salt Revenue, Fourth Grade, (on probation), is confirmed in his appointment with retrospective effect from 1st Sept. 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major-Genl. Richard Hieram Sankey, C. B., Royal (late Madras) Engrs., is re-appointed Chief Engr., First Class, and Secy. to Govt. P. W. Dept., with effect from the 4th June, 1883, the date of his promotion to the rank of Major-Genl.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col. P. A. Carnegy, S. C., Comdt., 12th Regt. N. I., is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for two years with the necessary subsidiary leave embarking from Madras or Bombay.

Capt. G. H. Bayly of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is permitted to resign his Commission, at his own request.

Lieut. W. H. D. Rich, 1st Battn. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.) Wing Officer 16th Regt. N. I., is admitted to the Madras S. C. from the 5th Aug. 1880, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The services of Surgn. H. Greany, M. D., I. M. D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

Col. J. C. W. Bruce, Infantry, is granted furlough (m. c.) out of India for one year under the Regulations of 1796 with the necessary subsidiary leave.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide-Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. VORWAERTS and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	" 36	"	or "	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 6	"	or "	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SETNA—August 17, at Karelwady, opposite Thakurdwar Temple, Bai Sonabai the widow of late Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Setna, Deputy Collector, and mother of Dr. Eracshaw Framjee Setna, aged 50. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 8 this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—August 11, at Subathoo, the wife of the Rev. K. E. Barrow, M. A., of a daughter.
KEITH—August 10, at Simla, the wife of Major J. Keith, R. A., of a son.
MALPASS—August 12, at Fortress Gwalior, the wife of Sergeant A. Malpass, Supervison, P. W. D., of a daughter.
WAGSTAFF—August 13, at 57, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Phillip Wagstaff, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PATTERSON—August 14, at 69, Mowbray's-road, Royapettah, the wife of the Rev. G. Patterson, aged 28 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1883.

ALTHOUGH, according to the latest telegraphic reports, the cholera epidemic in Egypt appears to be abating, the panic created among the Mediterranean Powers has not yet subsided, and it is to be feared that some considerable time will elapse before they regain their rational equilibrium. But it is not only the Mediterranean Powers who so rabidly insist upon quarantine regulations. Egypt, though a hot-bed of cholera, for some unintelligible reason enforces a quarantine of seven days on all arrivals from Bombay. Vessels, it is true, are allowed to go through the canal in quarantine ; but people whose business demands their landing in Egypt must undergo this tedious farce. On the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez, some five miles distant from the town of Suez, and about two miles from the small oasis called Moses' Wells, the Sanitary Board have established what they are pleased to call permanent quarantine accommodation. This accommodation consists of about forty threadbare single-pole tents, which have evidently been condemned by the Egyptian military authorities ; and several rusty tanks containing brackish water. In charge of this very complete establishment are fourteen Arabs under Signor Prati, a sanitary officer. There are no arrangements of any description for supplying food, and the unfortunates who have to undergo this foretaste of Hades must take seven days' tinned provisions with them. Of the delights of this establishment a correspondent, who has "just had the felicity of a three days' sojourn there," speaks feelingly. He says :—"The tents, which had lately been occupied by 300 Javanese pilgrims, were in a filthy state, and the odour emitted from the rags and other filth which surrounded them was simply sickening. Signor Prati and his Arabs, however, appeared to relish this state of affairs, as no attempt whatever had been made to clear or cleanse the camp, and it was only with repeated promises of bucksheesh I was able to get the space surrounding the tent I occupied cleared from rubbish. Surrounded by sun, sand, and sea, and that in Egypt in July, it is hardly necessary for me to state what agonies of heat and glare I suffered ; and it was only towards the early hours of the morning that sleep became possible. Fortunately, as I was leaving for India by the Surat, I had only three days of this misery. When leaving the quarantine station, as I had not completed the prescribed time, I was not allowed to enter the docks at Suez, but had to lay off in the roads in an open boat from 2 p.m. on the 2nd August until 7 a.m. on the 3rd August, when I was picked up by the s.s. Surat." It is doubtless absurd for Egypt to impose quarantine on Bombay ; but if nothing can be done to prevent this, surely better arrangements for people who have to undergo quarantine might be insisted upon. The utility of quarantine as a preventive against cholera has not yet been proved ; in fact, the highest medical authorities are against its imposition, and would substitute for it the far more sensible system of revision. At the International Sanitary Council which met at Vienna on the 1st July, 1874, the delegates of Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, and Denmark were all in favour of the abolition of quarantine, and the substitution of the English system of revision. Unfortunately, the two English delegates, Dr. Dickson and Dr. Seaton, were of different opinions, Dr. Dickson being for, and Dr. Seaton against, quarantine. At the present moment we believe that all English medical authorities are convinced of the futility of quarantine for cholera ; and this being the case, it is to be hoped that some effort will be made towards the compilation of a more modern and rational code of International Sanitary Laws. A sanitary anomaly for which the Indian authorities are responsible, and to which it is desirable to draw attention, is now being carried on in Aden. At that port ships arriving from Bombay are placed in quarantine, while ships arriving from Egypt are allowed pratique. Ordinary common-sense finds some difficulty in solving this problem ; but it must be remembered that common-sense and quarantine regulations have always been antagonistic.

WE have received a memorandum showing the changes recently approved in regard to the extension of service for soldiers in India. It will be seen that of the short service men now in India (and they, of course, form the bulk of the British Army in the East) those who enlisted prior to July, 1881, entered the army to serve—if in the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers for eight years' service with the colours and four year with the reserve—if in the Infantry or six years with the colours and six years in the reserve. Those who entered subsequent to July, 1881, are all enlisted to serve seven years with the colours, extended to eight years if abroad, and the balance, either five or four years with the reserve. Thus we have two distinct classes of short service men. Of these certain non-commissioned officers, bandsmen, etc., are allowed to extend their service to twelve years, and on very special recommendation a private may be allowed to extend his service to ten years with the colours. Those who were permitted to continue their service with the colours to twelve years were, under certain conditions, after nine years allowed to engage for a second period of service with pension. These were the broad rules. Last year a certain number of six-year men were induced to stay for two extra years for a bounty of Rs. 50, and Rs. 120 is now offered to the six-year men to stay for four years more. Those who took the Rs. 50 bounty last year are offered Rs. 70 to stay on until the completion of ten years' service. The modifications that have been now adopted are framed evidently with a view to prevent that exhaustive process of denudation to which the army is yearly subjected. They are to the following effect : that all ranks after three years' service may then extend their period of colour service to twelve years, and at the end of that period, if fit in health, and recommended by their commanding officer, they may engage for the further period and pension. There is, no doubt, wisdom in this step. A man after three years' service is more likely to re-engage than at six years, when he has actually his deferred pay in his grasp, and has been long enough in the service to feel that a little relaxation from military life would be acceptable. Under the present modifications a man may feel he can make a profession and earn a pension out of the service, as, so long as he is of good character, he can re-engage up to twelve years, and then for the further period which qualifies for pension, viz., to twenty-one years. There is some prospect now that eight or nine years hence we may have a very considerable proportion of seasoned soldiers in our ranks, who are not only working their way up to a pension, but will, when they get it, receive also a very fair lump sum as deferred pay. We cannot at present go fully into the subject of service under the present modifications, or surmise what the final ruling of the conditions of service may be ; but one thing is most to be desired, that ere long all men may be on the same footing, not as now some enlisted under one Royal Warrant, some under another, some entitled to certain privileges, others not so entitled. On one point, however, all students of military service in England are more or less agreed, and that is that we shall never get the respectable class that is desirable, and so be able to reject the dregs of the population (a great many of whom are now recruited) until not only has every man a prospect of a pension, but receives somewhat better pay. Why has the pay of the soldier hardly been increased at all during the last fifty years, when wages have risen throughout every strata of working life, either agricultural or manufacturing ? Once get our army to be such that, from its advantages and respectability, every family of the respectable poorer classes will be glad to put one or more of their sons into it, then less money will be wasted on those thousands who now annually enlist and eventually desert, or are found physically unfit, and we shall have less crime and fewer court-martials, and hence fewer military prisoners, the keeping of whom now adds very considerably to the magnitude of the Military Budget.

THE resolution proposed by Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, and adopted by the Town Council at its last meeting, will not be found of much practical value. Mr. Banajee proposed that a clause should be introduced by Government into the proposed Bill for amending the Municipal Act to enable the Commissioner in cases of emergency to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 without the previous sanction of the Corporation. This resolution is the outcome of a very unnecessary debate which took place in the Corporation about a trifling sum expended to keep the rain out of a police-station. If public business is to be carried on at all, our corporationers must learn to take the same common-sense view of matters that they would do in the case of their own private affairs. On the other hand, if they are minded to deliver *ad captandum* speeches whenever there is a literal transgression of this or that rule, regardless of the surrounding circumstances, we fear that nothing but experience will teach them more practical ways. We are convinced that no number of clauses introduced into an Act will prevent loquacious and cantankerous gentlemen from humouring their special vices at the expense of the patience of their colleagues and the interests of the city. No Municipal sectional committee in England may spend money without the sanction of the full Council, but if a little latitude were not allowed the machinery of municipal administration would soon become unworkable. Government may not spend money without the sanction of Parliament, but emergencies are continually arising when the responsibility of spending money (technically without authorisation) must be undertaken by the Executive, and Parliament never hesitates to grant an Act of Indemnity if the money has been reasonably disbursed. It is childish to suppose that public bodies can work without at least as much of the give-and-take principle as would be permissible in an extensive mercantile firm. Mr. Banajee proposes that the Municipal Commissioner should spend Rs. 5,000 without sanction—in case of an emergency. Probably the Commissioner would find it as difficult to prove the state of emergency to a controversial gentleman as he would to obtain a vote of indemnity under existing rules. And if the condition of emergency is to justify unauthorised expenditure, why should the amount be limited to Rs. 5,000 ? An expenditure of Rs. 6,000 might be found as urgent as an expenditure of Rs. 4,000, and if emergency be the justification, we fail to see why the discretion of the Commissioner or the Town Council should be limited. It is very likely that in course of time the Commissioner will come to consider the Rs. 5,000 as placed absolutely at his disposal, and will think himself bound to give explanations only when he exceeds that sum, as he is now when he spends a single rupee. It is of no great consequence if he do, and our object in commenting on the matter is to caution local bodies from attempting to put down loquacity and obstruction by means of legislation. It is certain to fail, and in this particular matter, it might perhaps be as well to trust to the extension of practical administrative knowledge among the members of the Corporation.

WE give below a statement of the cost and productive value of the water-supply of several large cities in various parts of the world. From this statement we may perceive the relative value and cost of the present supply in Bombay, so far as can be ascertained by a comparison. But it is difficult to make a money comparison of the value of different water-supplies, from the fact that no one can fix the value in money which is due to a high-service supply, and which a low-service can never get, except by pumping, which is always very expensive. The ordinary mode of comparison is to work out the number of gallons per £1 expended on the construction. In this way, Tulsi and Vehar stand as follows :—

	Cost. £	Gallons per £1 expended.
Paris	800,000	33·
Hamburg	170,000	29·50
Glasgow	651,199	29·
Aberdeen	50,000	24·
Greenock	90,000	23·4
Paisley	60,000	17·
New York	1,800,000	15·5
Tulsi	295,532	14·4
Vehar	620,000	12·9
Dundee	139,000	12·5
London	7,102,823	11·4
Edinburgh	456,000	10·5
Manchester	1,300,000	8·5
Liverpool	1,640,000	7·
Leeds	283,871	7·

It will be seen that for about the same expenditure we get from Tulsi more than twice the number of gallons per £1 expended that Leeds does. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and the other speakers who, during the recent discussion, opposed Dr. Blaney's motion, laid stress on the assertion that if the Tansa scheme were adopted, the money and labour expended on Tulsi and Vehar would be thrown away, as these reservoirs would be useless. This statement is exaggerated, and possibly without foundation. In the first place, Tansa is an elastic scheme, and the works may be carried out in proportion to the demand for water, without affecting at all the capacity of the site to be developed ultimately to a sufficient extent to supply the wants of as large a city as can ever be built here. But if the present reservoirs were to be at once dispensed with for supplying household water, they could still be profitably utilised for other purposes—Vehar for irrigation, and Tulsi for supplying hydraulic power.

A BUNDLE OF ANECDOTES.

"WHAT should you do," was the question once put to Lord Hertford, "if you saw a man cheating at cards ?" "Bet on him, to be sure," was the laconic reply. Whereby we may understand, I think, not any laxity of morals on the part of his lordship, but a desire to snub one of that numerous class of persons who are always asking absurd questions. One day, when Dr. Johnson was in his chambers, he was waited upon by a young gentleman who had lately come into some money, and who wanted to consult the great lexicographer on the best way of completing his education. After Dr. Johnson had sounded him as to his knowledge of the classics, the conversation turned on natural history and the division of animals into two classes, oviparous and viviparous. The youth appeared impressed with this information, and innocently asked to which of these two classes the cat which was then in the room belonged. "Sir," said Dr. Johnson with great warmth, "you don't mean to say you have come to me to ask me whether a cat lays eggs ?" and declined to have anything further to say to the seeker after general knowledge. But still, if one wants to gain information, it is necessary to ask questions, and it seems almost better to ask foolish ones than to ask none at all. A great many years ago, in the days before steam was introduced into ships, the captain of a man-of-war newly appointed to the Irish station, had to sail from the harbour of Cork. As the ship was beating out of the harbour, he took the opportunity to tell the pilot that he was totally unacquainted with the coast, and that he must rely entirely on the pilot's skill and local knowledge for the safety of his vessel. "You are quite sure, pilot," said the captain, anxiously, "that you are well acquainted with the coast ?" "Do I know my own name, Sir ?" was the reply. "Well, mind, I warn you not to approach too near the shore." "Make your mind easy, Sir, you may go to bed and to sleep, if you plaise," said the learned pilot. "Then shall we make all sail ?" said the captain, gaining confidence. "To be sure—what else would we do ?" asked the pilot. "Yes, but there *may* be hidden dangers that you know nothing about," suggested the captain. "Is it dangers ?" said the pilot indignantly. "And what dangers can hide themselves from Mick Brady ? Don't I tell you I know every rock in the harbour" [here the ship strikes heavily] ; "*and that's one of them, your honour.*" This old story, for it is very old, comes very *apropos* to the

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

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The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., *&c.*

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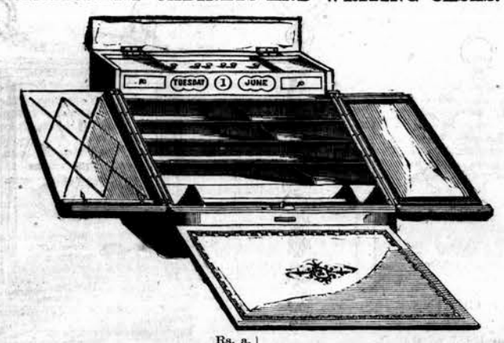

	Rs.	a.
STATIONERY CABINETS, in best Polished Oak, very strong and handsome, with folding doors and sloping horizontal shelves, fitted complete with BOSTONITE TABLET, Two INK BOTTLES, &c., with REVOLVING DATE RACK above and DRAWER below, and Desk to draw out above the Drawers, foolscap size, as per above illustration	50	0
Do. do. Quarto size	35	0
JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY CASES, foolscap size, with compartments, and hinged lid with lock and key, and drawer below.	24	0
JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY CASES, foolscap size, with compartments, with 2 Ink Bottles and Pentray without drawer or cover	12	8
JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY CASE, for paper and envelopes merely, without spaces for inks, or pentray	10	8
MAHOGANY STATIONERY CASES, foolscap size, with compartments, fitted with two ink bottles	12	0
Do. do. without ink bottles	9	8
Do. do. Quarto size, fitted with one ink bottle	9	0
Do. do. without ink bottle	7	0
SOLID LEATHER WITING CASE, Quarto size, with inside leather-covered pockets for paper and envelopes, leather-covered Inkstand, with strap fastenings, and Lock and Key, very durable and strong, and just the article for travelling	15	0
Do. do. large Octavo size	13	8
"TOURIST" WRITING CASE, of plain French morocco leather, with spring lock, fitted with Blotting Book, Inkstand, &c. &c., large note size, Rs. 8-8 and	13	8
Do. do. with gilt lines outside & inside.	15	0
Do. do. chequered Russia	16 and	17 8
Do. do. smooth Russia, lined calf	40	0
PORTABLE WRITING CASE, morocco, with expanding pockets, fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Penholder, Pencil and Blotting Book, with spring lock, Octavo	7	8
Do. do. fitted with Inkbottle	10	0
Do. do. Quarto do.	12	8
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LADIES' DASK, Coromandel wood, *gilt mounted*, 14×10×4, *lined blue velvet with gilt fittings*	75	0

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

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ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' tak with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo,*" *(p. 139), by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.W. Royal Warwickshir Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldert shot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your puny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow," whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death!

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

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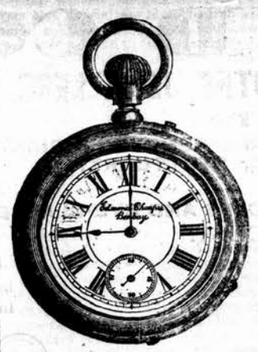
CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see that capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price* 2s. 6d. *and* 4s. 6d.

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BY APPOINTMENT



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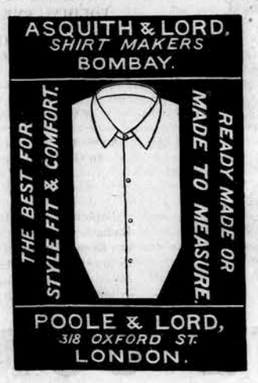

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NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY & SONS, late of 314½, Oxford-street, London, W., GUN and RIFLE MANUFACTURERS by Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and His Excellency the Viceroy of India, beg to give notice that they have REMOVED to new and more spacious premises especially erected by them, and that their address now is

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They take this opportunity to inform Indian sportsmen that, having erected new and much larger factories, they are enabled to supply Guns and Rifles specially suited to the Indian market, at prices which will favourably compare with those of other makers.

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Large bore Rifles of great power, with the smallest amount of recoil for elephant and other big game. (These are not made hammerless.) Special miniature Express Rifles for antelope, bustard and tree patridge shooting. Smooth-bore Guns with Flush Sight, especially regulated for shooting ball and shot.

Their new Patent Rebounding Hammerless Guns and Rifles, after the most severe and thorough trials, are acknowledged to be the handiest, strongest, most easily manipulated and simplest produced. Harmless Guns and Rifles are at present only made in one quality, viz., the best, and are expensive.

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The quotations are all for weapons without case or implements, which are extra, only measures being sent with the Guns, and measures and moulds with the Rifles cases and implements, according to grade, from £2 to £6-6.

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NOTICES

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Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

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ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

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Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED PALLADIUM PEN.
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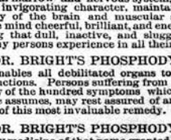

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The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phospodyne is now well known throughout India, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

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Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phospodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

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And do not be persuaded to take any cheap Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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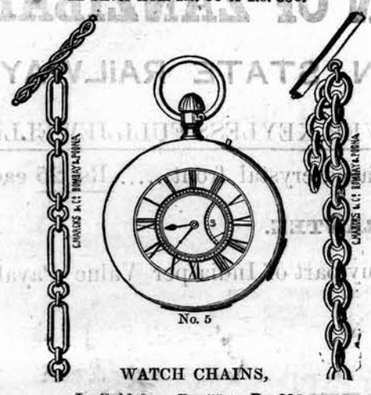

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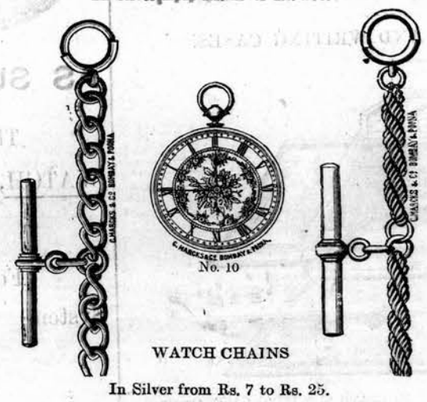

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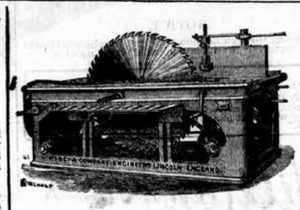

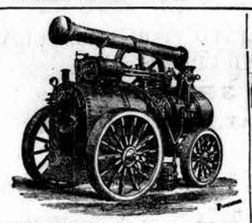

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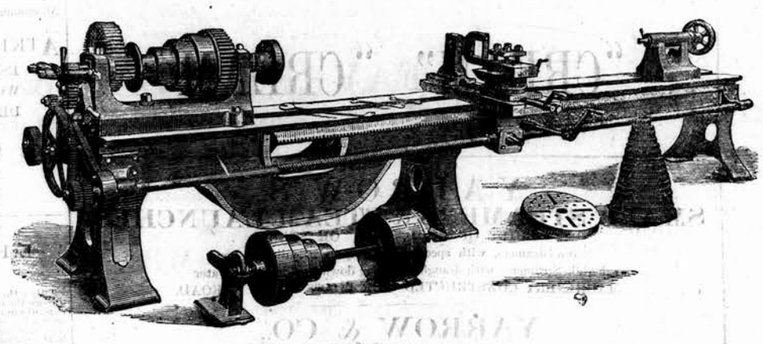

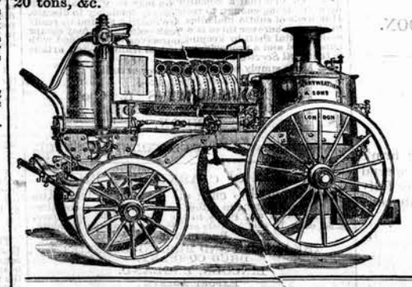

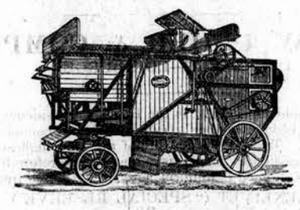

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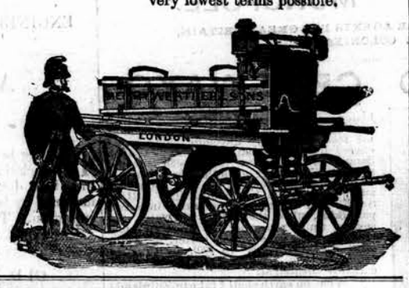

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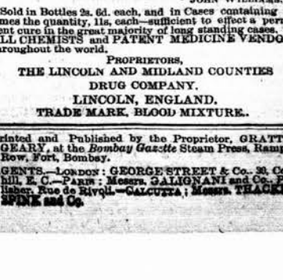

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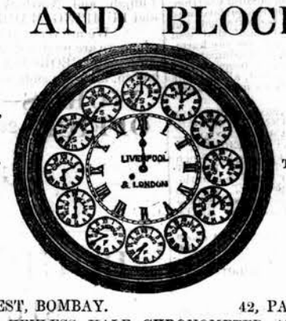

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